Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 138 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
Branch: Calcutta.
London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL ... Rs 70,00,005/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.

THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.
Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.
To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—
The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—
(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.
Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—
THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.
Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,
Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.
K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON,
(For Berar)
Akot.
J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES ENGLISH PIECE-GOODS AND 20 CASES LIME JUICE DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at the Custom House near Town Hall, Fort, on account of the underwriters:—

21 bales English piece-goods such as indigo objects, black and blue serges, red twills, para red prints and loose pieces of red twills, black cryons, fancy prints, etc.
20 cases lime juice cordial.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 3-30 P.M., AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS, FORT.

4 bales English piece-goods such as indigo objects, black and blue, serges red twills, para red prints, and loose pieces of red twills.
The above goods were taken alongside the s.s. "Helcomba" to be transhipped for Basara and Persian Gulf but owing to the storm on the 12th March last, the boat in which the above goods were loaded sank in the harbour.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LANDS AT DADAR AND BORIVLI.

Under instruction from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Keroba Kashinath Bhatker, the Plaintiff in Suit No. 180 of 1917 (K. K. Bhatker vs. V. P. Bhatker and others), and pursuant to the decree dated 10th December, 1917, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 15th June, 1918, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following vacant pieces of land:—

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or Oart called Dunkhimkhan with a dwelling hut on a portion thereof situate at Dadar outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 709 and 331, New No. 4657, Old Survey No. 1-383 and New Survey No. 1-1458, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward G. No. 3208 (1), and (3), and Street No. 672 and 672B, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and thirty-three and half square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by the property of Rukhmabai wife of Pandurang Narayen Athavle, on or towards the East by the property of Nassu Jagannath and others, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Krishnaji.

The undermentioned Borivli land will be sold on the same day, on the abovementioned Dadar Premises.

All that pieces parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Datt Pada Borivli in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 900 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On the North by plot reserved for well and general use, on the East by the property of Damodar Sadashiv, on the West by Public passage and on the South by the property of Gopinath Dadoba and another.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PAKHMODIA STREET AND BHOIWAR LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, Receiver in Suit No. 1225 of 1917 filed in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original and Civil Jurisdiction (Adamji Babooji v/s Amtoobai, widow and others) the following immoveable properties belonging to the estate of the deceased Babooji Noorbhoy, situate at Pakmodia Street and Bhoiwar Lane in Bombay will be sold by public auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at the respective premises on MONDAY, the 24th day of June 1918, and on TUESDAY the 25th day of June 1918, respectively at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

LOT NO. 1.
Pakmodia Street Property.

On MONDAY, the 24th June, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.
All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Pakmodia Street otherwise called Shaikh Abdulla Pakmodia Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 55, 57, 59 and C Ward No. 6961, containing by admeasurement 162 square yards be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2878, New No. 9685, Old Survey No. 1211 and New Survey No. 4508 and bounded on the East by the sweepers passage, on the West by Pakmodia Street aforesaid, on the North by Lot No. II and on the South by the sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy.

LOT NO. II.
Pakmodia Street Property.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Pakmodia Street otherwise called Shaikh Abdulla Pakmodia Street aforesaid in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 61 and C Ward No. 6962 containing by admeasurement 117 square yards, or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2677, New No. 9684, Old Survey No. 1210 and New Survey No. 4509 and bounded on the East by the sweepers passage, on the West by the Pakmodia Street aforesaid, on the North by the Gully and beyond that by the property of Lookmanji Sullemanji and on the South by Lot No. 1.

LOT NO. III.
Bhoiwar Lane Property, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 25th June 1918 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.
All that piece of Government Land partly of quit and ground rent tenure and partly of Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay at Bhoiwar Lane in the Fort containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue in the quit and ground rent roll under Old No. 338, New No. 5283, Old Survey No. 1204 and New Survey No. 9041 and in the Bombay Pension and Tax Rent Roll under Old No. 530, New No. F/2568, Old Survey No. 1204 and New Survey No. 9041 together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1721 and Street No. 11 and which premises are bounded on the East by the property of Jafferji Ebhramji, on the West by the property of Cooverbai Cama, on the North by Bhoiwar Lane aforesaid and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of Messrs. Payne & Co., at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF A FRENCH "CHARRON" MOTOR TAXI.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Sale-Room the following Motor Taxi.
By order of Boman Khodabux Irani and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor.
One French "Charron" Motor Taxi No. 2044, 12 H.-P., 4 cylinder and torpedo body.
The car can be inspected by appointment.

SALE OF WHITE TANJIBS AND BLACK TWILL.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—
By order of Messrs. The Persian Bombay Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. J. H. Khermoosh and Co. of Apollo Chambers, Fort.
E E—E S—1284 D S and Co—2500-4 5 Bales Sassoon's white Tanjib. No. 360. Shipment December, 1917 and January 1918: ex. s.s. "Elysia."
By order of the concerned.
40 Bales Black Twill 26in. by 52 yards of Manockji Petit Mills.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
(Fort), Meadow's Street, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Tel. No. 3297.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction the following specially ordered furniture such as: Single and double door almirahs, silk tapestry, lined drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, pannel and glass door, cupboards, marble top dressing chest of drawers, marble top centre tables, dining tables with chairs, wooden folding cots, fancy teapoys, dinner wagons book stands, office writing tables, cash boxes, Chinese antimony and crockeryware, etc.
By the order of the parties concerned:—
One lot jewellery such as diamond rings and marquises, diamond nose-rings, collar buttons, diamond kudas pearl ruby necklaces, golden bangles and chains, pearl bangles and rsofuls kudas, pendants, etc.
Conditions as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 50 PIECES ZAPHER.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 11th June, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. R. P. Wagle & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned
50 pieces, art silk lined Zapher, each of 26in. 30 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES CORDROI OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Nanakchand Ishwarsingh at his shop at Kamdhenoo Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Solomon Ezekiel Abid.
22 Bales each 40 pieces Cordroi of Currimbhoy Mills No. 1109.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1918.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad B. B. & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

LOST.

LOST.—A BUNDLE containing 2 PLANS on the 9th instant between Boribundar and Matunga. Finder will be rewarded. Please communicate to Messrs. BHIMJI AND CO., 50, Medows Street, Fort, Dated this 10th day of June, 1918. 143

MISCELLANEOUS

HEAD NATIVE ACCOUNTANT FOR BUSRA.—Applicants in connection with this advertisement to Box No. 330 are informed that the vacancy has now been filled. 138

SANDHURST HIGH SCHOOL MATRIC CLASS, begins its regular work on 17th June, 1918. Boys and Girls desiring admission should apply to the PRINCIPAL between school hours. 133

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BOMBAY ALPHANSO MANGOES 10lbs. Basket Rs. 7 free of all charges. Order with cash or V. P. P. to DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices today, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Come sharp. 4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A STORE-KEEPER, one with timber experience preferred. Apply to Box No. 387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

WANTED—A reliable TIME-KEEPER, preference given to a man who has had previous experience. Apply to No. 386, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 117

WANTED for the Municipal Engineer's Office, Lucknow, U. P. the following permanent staff:—Candidates fulfilling the necessary qualifications should apply to the undersigned before 25th June, 1918. Copies of testimonials giving full details of training and experience should be attached. The selected candidates will be appointed on 6 months' probation. (1.) HEAD DRAFTSMAN, pay 60-10-100. He should be well up in designing and drawing architectural buildings or other structures and their details. He must be able to prepare drawings of roads, and possess ability to control the Drawing Office. (2.) SURVEYOR, Pay Rs. 40-5-60. He should be well-up in levelling, planetable and prismatic work. Must be able to prepare surface and underground drainage drawings. He should be trained man from one of the recognised Engineering Colleges. (3) ESTIMATOR, Pay Rs. 40—2—50. He should be well-up in simple calculations, checking estimates and computing quantities, in addition to being a general good draftsman. (4.) TRACER, Pay Rs. 30—2—40. He should be able to produce effective and correct tracings and must print very neatly. Specimen of his printing should be enclosed with the application. I. K. KAUL, Municipal Engineer, Lucknow Municipal Board. 128

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—A smart SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply personally WADIA GHANDY & Co., Solicitors, Esplanade Road. 121

WANTED.—Two DEMONSTRATORS for the Sarvajanik College, Surat. Apply at once to the PRINCIPAL, stating qualifications and pay expected. 147

WANTED—One COURT CLERK. ENGROSSING CLERK and TYPIST for attorneys office. Apply to Box No. 391, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 131

WANTED by a Mercantile firm, one SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with certificates to Box No. 390, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 130

WANTED—A competent Mill LEDGER KEEPER for a local mill. Salary according to qualifications. Only experts need apply to Box No. 389, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 122

WANTED—A young accomplished INDIAN LADY of a cheerful disposition and knowing music, knitting and embroidery and a little of drawing and painting as a COMPANION to the nieces of a Hindu nobleman in the South. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to NAGINDAS P. MEHTA, Bhasker Mansion, Lamington Road. 71

WANTED—For the Anjuman High School, Nagpur, Central Provinces, a GRADUATE, strong in English and History, on Rs. 100—5—125. The selected candidate will be required to execute an agreement bond to serve at least for 5 years. He will not be allowed to study Law. One-fifth of his pay will be retained every month as security, which will be repaid with interest at the end of 5 years. In case of breach of any of the first two conditions the security deposit will be forfeited to the Anjuman. Applications must reach the SECRETARY, on or before the 15th June, 1918. 106

WANTED.

WANTED—VERTICAL LOG SAW FRAME and other Wood Working MACHINERY, New or Second-hand. Must be by good makers. JOHN E. MINNITT, Ltd., Apollo Street, Bombay. 96

WANTED—One Diagonal STEAM ENGINE of 8 H. P. new or second hand. Apply to Box No. 388, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 120

WANTED—A pair of young WALER HORSES, 15 to 15.2 hands, Bay, brown or black. Must be sound and broken to harness. Apply stating lowest price to NAGINDAS P. MEHTA, Bhasker Mansion, Lamington Road. 72.

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GINNING and PRESS MACHINERY in working order and Dyname with Engine For particulars apply to MANHORLAL BADHWAR, Rohtak. 95

FOR SALE—5 SPANS of W. I. N. Girders with flooring plates and hand rails complete 2 ft., outside diameter piles. Drawings and details from the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar State. (Kathiawar). 113

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply to A. S CURIMBHAI & Co., No. [illegible], Mumbadevi Road, Bombay. 70

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR LOAN POSTER COMPETITION.

WITH reference to the Government offer of a prize of Rs. 500 for the most suitable design for a War Loan Poster, competitors are informed that their designs must conform to the following conditions:—

(1) The design should cover a space of not less than 30 inches by 40 inches;
(2) it should be in colour, but in not more than three colours. 87

WANTED.

WANTED—A distinguished GRADUATE for the post of Professor of Chemistry in Baroda College. Apply sharp to the undersigned with full qualifications and testimonials, stating the minimum salary required.

A. M. MASANI,
Principal, Baroda College.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS my wife MARY (daughter of D. Japheth, photographer, Matheran) has left my protection, I am not responsible for any debts incurred or that may hereafter be incurred by her.

127 JOSEPH MOSES COHEN.

LOST.

LOST—One SHARE CERTIFICATE of Tata Mills No. 3168 in the joint names of Chimanlal Goolabdas and Rangildas Goolabdas. None should deal in it. Please communicate to Mr. MOTICHAND DAMODAR HATHE, Old Share Bazar, if found. 150

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in accordance with the specification which can be had from the Storekeeper will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 18th June, 1918, for the supply of 222 Dermatine or black rubber valves having 4¾in. diameter, ¾in. thick and 7/8in. hole in the centre and 10lbs. guttapercha cord 3/8in. diameter.

(Sd) HAMID A. ALI,
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Ahmedabad.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 7th June, 1918. 129

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CERTIFICATE for one share No. 8383 of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Govtudji Nagsey Sojpal has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the certificate in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

GOVINDJI NAGSEY SOJPAL,
Barakh House, 3rd Floor,
134 Mandvie Dongri Street, Bombay.

NOTICE
TO COMPETITORS.

ESSAYS for The CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE'S AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION must be received on or before June 15th, to be included in the 1918 Competition. 114

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned jewellers NAGINCHAND FULCHAND and TARACHAND NAWALCHAND hereby declare that we have from to-day the 10th June, 1918, DISSOLVED OUR PARTNERSHIP, in the commission business with Mr. D. S. Cooper, in Paris and therefore we request all those, who have placed their goods with Mr. D. S. Cooper in Paris to make their own arrangements in a week.

NAGINCHAND FULCHAND.
TARACHAND NAWALCHAND,

Bombay,
Dated 10th June, 1918. 145

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

NEW CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will be opened on June 20th 1918.

SUBJECTS: (1) Mercantile Law Lecturer: Mr. J. S. Khergamvala, Bar-at-Law, Advocate.

(2) Accounting and Auditing. Lecturer: Mr. F. R. Merchant, F.S.A.A.

FEES—Rs. 50 per term.
HOURS—6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will in future be a basis for the granting of Auditor's Certificates. Holders of these certificates will, that is to say, be recognized by Government as being on the same footing as Chartered or Incorporated Accountants.

The course lasts two years, and must be followed by three years of practical work under an Accountant and Auditor recognised by the Accountancy Diploma Board.

Candidates for admission must have passed the Matriculation, the School Final, or an equivalent examination.

Applications should be addressed to:—

THE PRINCIPAL.
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. 146

NOTICE.

1. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the stores required for the Coast Lights and Boats, under the Control of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay, for the period from 1st July, 1918, to 31st May, 1919, are invited and will be received by the undersigned at his office at Sewree upto 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on 24th June, 1918.

2. Information as to the approximate quantity and description of the stores can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Sewree Godown, Sewree, at any time between 12 noon and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

3. The packets containing the tenders should be legibly marked on the outside "Tender for Stores" and must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 100 and by samples of the principal articles of stores both of which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

4. Offers must be for the whole supply and not for portions only. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. All tenders will be opened by the undersigned and the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 400 within seven days from the date on which the acceptance of the tender is intimated to him and to execute an agreement on a stamped paper of proper value at his own cost. In case of failure, he shall forfeit his deposit of Rs. 100.

J. P. D'ARCY,
Superintendent of Lights,
Bombay.
Sewree, 10th June, 1918. 65

PUBLIC NOTICE.

S. S. "CITY OF CORINTH."

ARRIVED ON THE 9TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MANEKJI DINSHAW LAM, FRAMJI DINSHAW LAM, and SHERINBAI DINSHAW LAM, the surviving administrators de bonis non of the property and credits of the late Framji Pestonji Panday, all of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the properties hereinafter described. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said properties by way of mortgage; gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 8, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement (172) one hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Cawasji Patel and Tod or Ghogha Street, within the Fort of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 238-239, New No. 5097, Old Survey No. 286, and New Survey No. 9002 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1499, Street No. 62-64 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Cawasji Patel Street, on or towards the West by the property secondly described, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hussein Mulla Hussanally and on or towards the South by Ghogha Street.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement (88) eighty-eight square yards or thereabouts together with a building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tod or Ghogha Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 239, New No. 5104, Old Survey No. 283-284 and New Survey No. 9002 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1705 and Street No. 46 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the South by Ghogha or Tod Street, on or towards the East by the property firstly described, on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhoy Divecha and on or towards the North by the property of Edalji Mistry.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1918.
POCHA & Co.,
139 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAJA BAHADUR NARSINGIRJI GYANGIRJI, of Hyderabad, (Deccan), has contracted to sell the undermentioned property known as "The Watson's Hotel." All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, No. 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within ten days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed without reference to the interests or claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the building thereon known as "the Watson's Hotel," situate on the Esplanade Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1484 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing New Survey No. 1/8437, and Municipal Ward No. 1163 and Street Nos. 10, 2, 4 and 6 and bounded on the North by the Fuller Road, on the South by the property of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, on the East by the Esplanade Road aforesaid, and on the West by the Hope Street.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1918.
PAYNE & CO
141 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF DATE FIXED FOR HEARING THE APPEAL.

Order XLI, Rule 14, Code of Civil Procedure.
Miscellaneous Appeal No. 26 of 1917.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF OUDH, LUCKNOW.

The BANK of UPPER INDIA, LIMITED, Lucknow, Decree holder .....Appellant,
vs.
SHEIKH MOHAMMAD IQHAL ALI and 6 others .....Respondents.

Appeal from the order of the Court of B. Bhudar Chandra Ghosh, Subordinate Judge of Baharaich, dated the 12th day of March, 1917.

To
HAJI MOHAMMAD MAHBUB ALI,
Son of Karim Baksh, Merchant of Bhindi Bazar, Bombay .....Respondent.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the order of the Subordinate Judge, Baharaich in this case has been presented by the above appellant and registered in this Court, and that the day of 21st June, 1918, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided *ex-parte* in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 20th day of May, 1918.

Seal: MATHURA PRASAD,
Deputy Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GULAMALLY ESUFALLY and ALLIBHAI MULLA SAMSUDIN have contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. AKBARALLY ESUFALLI LOKHANDWALLA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at and fronting the East side of Abdul Raheman Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 640, New No. 2817, Old Survey No. 2856 to 2860, 2920, etc., and New Survey Nos. 1348, 1351, 1360, 1370, 2097 and 2109 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 87 and Street Nos. 367-369 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Syed Abdul Raheman Street, on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Nasserwanji Thoonthi and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Pestonji Bomanji and now of Alibhoy Dossaji.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1918.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
136 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHATRI ODHAVJI JAITHA has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any share, right, title, claim or interest to in upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 79, Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed wthout regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Second Pathan Street, formerly known as Kumbharwada or Trimbuck Parshram Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 2199, New No. 9279, Old Survey No. 399 and New Survey No. 5110 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7871 and Street Nos. 51 and 53 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Second Pathan Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Janabai and Vijlibai and on or towards the South by the property of Luxmibai widow of Ramji Raghoji.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1918.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
137 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NAJAMAI, widow and Administratrix of DINSHA MANCHERJI DASTUR has contracted with VALI MAHOMED ABDUL REHMAN and JETHABHAI RAGHUNATH and the latter in their turn have contracted with our client Mr. MAHAVIRPRASAD SURAJPRASAD for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the 3 messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Naigaum Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4811 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward. Nos. 822, 826, 827, and Street Nos. 182, 186, 187 and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 495 [illegible] 575, 105, 12, 12, New Nos. 13350, 13351, A/36[illegible] D/11881, E/11881, and New Survey Nos. 4/201[illegible] 4/2013, 3/2015, 1/2014, 3/2013, 2/2014 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by the property of Amirchand Amulakhchand, on or towards the West by the property of Hemchand Amirchand, on or towards the North by Naigaum Cross Road and on or towards the South by the properties of Madhavdas Goculdas.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1918.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
140 Purchaser's Attorneys

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FURNITURES.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at St. John's Hospital opposite Byramji Jijibhoy's Bungalow at Babula Tank Road, Mazagon, drawing, dining and bed room furniture, hospital iron beds, crockeryware, etc.

The property of Rev. J. W. Briscoe.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th June, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
— GAIETY THEATRE —
At 6-30 **To-Night** At 10
HUGE VARIETIES
BY
MISS NORAH MOORE
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
and
CH. MORRIS
Preceded by
A FINE THRILLING DRAMA
THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
THURSDAY 13th JUNE
OPENING DEBUT OF
MISS EILEEN GRACE
Beautiful Singer & Celebrated Classical Dancer
from
THE LONDON PAVILION
will present
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
The World Renowned
GRECIAN STATUARY DANCE
In addition
OUR NEW AND OLD ARTISTES
AND
THE GAIETY REVUE Co.,
Presenting a Petitte Farce
— HE and SHE —
IN PREPARATION
A New Musical Comedy in three acts:
MILITARY MAD

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
To-night!
A MAMMOTH PROGRAMME
1. GAUMONT GRAPHIC
War Topical.
2 3 4 5 **A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS**
THE NEW AND SPECTACULAR CHAPTER-PLAY
Featuring:
HELEN HOLMES
First 2 Episodes—4 Parts.
"A Lass of the Lumberlands" is setting new standards in Photo-play production. The game fight of a lone girl against a mighty lumber trust is being followed by thousands.
DON'T MISS THE OPENING CHAPTERS!
6 7 **SOCIAL PIRATES**
A NEW SERIES OF COMPLETE DRAMAS —ONE EACH WEEK
Featuring:
MARIN SAIS
of "American Girl" fame
Episode No. 1
"THE LITTLE MONTE CARLO."
8. A RIPPING COMIC.
3 Shows nightly, at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
LAMINGTON ROAD (North).

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
Mlle. ROBINNE
Mlle. ROBINNE
of
Comedies Francaise fame
in
"THE LABYRINTH"
"THE LABYRINTH"
A Drama of domestic life in which appears
A CLEVER CHILD ARTISTE.
PATHE'S WEEKLY BUDGET.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

KEEP IT IN MIND!

THE PROGRAMME THIS WEEK, AT

THE CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

is a regular "STUNNER"!

Four new Chapters, 6,000 feet of the World's Super Serial:

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

and the Universal Screen Magazine, together with a two reel Comedy:

"BEACH NUTS"

POPULAR PRICES.

TIMINGS:—7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LAST NIGHT OF THIS GREAT FILM.

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The late SIR HERBERT TREE

in his last film appearance

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME."

The dramatic story of the triumph of a mother's love, which saves her boy from the scaffold.
presented by MR. E. H. DU CASSE
Made by the Triangle Film Co., in 5 parts.
An Intensely Dramatic and Human Story that has taken Bombay by Storm

ANOTHER GREAT COMIC.	LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.	INTERESTING SCENIC FILM.	
Popular Prices: Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

To-morrow, Thursday, Friday & Saturday
in response to numerous requests the Film of

"THE WHITE RAVEN"
will be presented in repetition.

COMING!

GLADYS COOPER IN "MY LADY'S DRESS."

THE MAJESTIC

NEAR THE GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

THE GREAT UNIVERSAL'S "RED FEATHER" PRODUCTION

THE BRONZE BRIDE

A powerful photoplay in five parts full of
THRILLS—TEARS—SMILES
Featuring the idol of million's

EDDIE POLO

ALSO
THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
AND A TWO-PART
LKO Delectable Decoction

CREIGHTON HALE

IMPERIAL

"Always a Good Show."

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

MOLLIE KING

AND

CREIGHTON HALE

IN

"The Seven Pearls"

THE SERIAL SUPERB.

PATHE

PATHE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
CHAPTER 16.
The arrival of the Hospital Trains from Mons. Fall of Antwerp, etc.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

MAX LINDER
IN
"MAX BETWEEN TWO FIRES"
Latest Comedy by this World Famous Actor

TIME:—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. Daily. Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
Extra Show Sundays 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p. m.
THE FAMOUS PRETTY RUSSIAN ARTISTE

MLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA
MLLE. NAPIERKOWSKA
in
"FLORA THE MODEL"

FRUITFUL CALIFORNIA
Scenic

CONQUEST OF THE POLE
A Fantastic Comedy.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 3rd:

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indian	...
" " Imports	26,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	21.54
Egyptian F.G.F spot	29.14
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 24.80; Oct. 23.20; Jan. 22.73
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Closed.

Liverpool, June 4th:

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indian	350
" " Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value	21.54
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	29.14
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 24.48; Oct. 23.62; Jan. 22.58
New Orleans opening 10 a.m.	July 24.93; Oct. 22.28

Liverpool, June 5th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indian	...
" " Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value	21.54
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	29.14
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July 25.42; Oct. 23.56; Jan. 23.02
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 25.62; Oct. 22.70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 4th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	21.66 Unchgd.
July	20.84+18
Aug:	19.84+19
Sept:	18.98+11
Oct.	18.51+ 9

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June:	20.39
June-July:	20.31 —10

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values:

Liverpool, June 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	21.89+ 9
July	21.25 - 25
Aug:	20.33+35
Sept:	19.35 +25
Oct.	18.85

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
June	20.29
June-July:	20.21 —10

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 3rd.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	21.66+28
July	20.66 - 13
August	19.85+ 1
Sept.	18.87—19
Oct.	18.42 Unchgd.

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	20.49+39
June-July	20.41+71

Liverpool, June 4th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	21.80+14
July	21.09+34
August	19 98+33
September	19.10+23
Oct.	18.60+18

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	20.39
June-July	20.31 —10

Liverpool, June 5th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	21.86 Unchgd.
July	21 18 - 18
Aug.	20.33 - 35
Sept.	19.40+30
Oct.	18.94+34

Old Contracts,

Months.	To-day's price.
June.	20.48
June-July.	20.41 —10

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST PERFORMANCES OF

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

To-night Tuesday, 11th June
The Ever Popular Musical Comedy

"HIGH JINKS"

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
June 12th, 13th and 14th
For the first time in India

The most stupendous production ever attempted by the Bandman Opera Co.

The intensley Dramatic Musical Play in 3 Acts and Eleven Scenes.

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

Now Crowding His Majesty's Theatre, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—As the action of the play commences immediately on the rise of the Curtain all Patrons are earnestly requested to be in their seats by 9-30 p.m. sharp.

Saturday, June 15th
BOMBAY FAVOURITE MUSICAL COMEDY

"To-Night's the Night"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at Rose & Co., after 7 p. m. at the Theatre

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, June 3rd:
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	29.15+25
July	28.80+25

Liverpool, June 4th:
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	29.05
July	28.70 —10

Liverpool, June 5th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	29.05
July	28.70 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 3rd:

M.G. Bengal Good	15.53
" " Fully Good	16.28
" " Fine	16.78
No. 1 Oomra Good	16.76
" " Fully Good	17.51
" " Fine	18.01
Broach Good	19.83
" Fully Good	20.08
" Fine	20.33
Scinde Good	15.45
" Fully Good	16.20
" Fine	16.70

Liverpool, June 4th:

M.G. Bengal Good	15.53
" " Fully Good	16.28
" " Fine	16.78
No. 1 Oomra Good	16.76
" " Fully Good	17.51
" " Fine	18.01
Broach Good	19.83
" Fully Good	20.08
" Fine	20.33
Scinde Good	15.45
" Fully Good	16.20
" Fine	16.70

Liverpool, June 5th.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.53
" " Fully Good	16.28
" " Fine	16.78
No. 1 Oomra Good	16.76
" " Fully Good	17.51
" " Fine	18.01
Broach Good	19.83
" Fully Good	20.03
" Fine	20.33
Scinde Good	15.45
" Fully Good	16.20
" Fine	16.70

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Tuesday, June 4th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs.
41,000 were alloted	to Calcutta	
4,10,000 " "	to Bombay	4 51,000
Nil " "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/6.
" Bombay

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay — 27% — above that rate in full

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
8,76,000	were allotted to Calcutta	
40,96,000	" " to Bombay	55,49,000
6,28,000	" " to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/5 29/32.
" Bombay

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay — 27% — above that rate in full.

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	60,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 3rd:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" to Continent	4 000
Futures at New York July	24.45—4
" " Oct.	23.60—20
" " Jan.	22.50—24
Spot Cotton at New York	29.00 Unchgd.
" " Orleans	Closed.
Futures at New Orleans July	
" Oct.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

New York, June 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	4 000
Futures at New York July	24.97+52
" " Oct.	23.28+28
" " Jan.	22 73+23
Spot Cotton at New York	29.50+50
" " Orleans	30.00
Futures at New Orleans July	25.27
" Oct.	22.46
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

New York, June 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...
" to Continent	...
Futures at New York July	25.85 - 81
" " Oct.	23.71+45
" " Jan.	23.05+32
Spot Cotton at New York	29.90 - 40
" " Orleans	30.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	25.98+69
" " Oct	22.84+38

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	56½+½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47 —1
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

London, June 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.—Coinage Demand.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	2 3/4
Consols 2½%	56½—½ Ex.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64 Ex. —½
Government Securities 3 %	55 Rx
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½ Unchgd.

London, June 5th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	2 3/4
Consols 2½%	56½ Ex.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47 Ex.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64 Ex.
Government Securities 3%	55 Ex.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½ Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, June 3rd

3½% 1925—1928	£87½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£99⅛+½
5% New	£94½

London, June 4th:

3½% 1925—1928	£87⅛ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£99⅛
5% New	£94 1/8

London, June 5th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87⅛
4½% 1925—1945	£99⅛—½
5% New	£94

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 3rd

WHEAT.

Wheat.—No change.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but active.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	...

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	19

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/2

Tone:—Dull.

London, June 4th.

WHEAT.

Wheat.—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but active.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	...

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	19

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/2½

Tone.—Weak.

London, June 5th

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. Sellers	80/0
" " Red Karachi Value do. do.	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Value	81/0
Wheat White Delhi soft Red Value	79/8

Tone:—Steady.

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—61½lbs. Value	76/9
" " 62lbs. Quoted	77/0
" " 63lbs. Value	77/6

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—61½lbs. Paid Sellers	79/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley	Nominal

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta. Value	595
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	...

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Value	19

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July	2/2½

Tone:—Firmer.

W. S. COTTON CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Washington, June 4.

The United States Department of agriculture in its report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the crop is 82.3.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 10.

Yesterday (Sunday) speculators bought Fine Broach July, and the price advanced to Rs. 686/87. This morning the nominal quotation was Rs. 690. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 685, and after touching Rs. 683½ improved to Rs. 687, and later on to Rs. 692 on continued buying. The rate then declined to Rs. 690 and remained at and about this price for a time. At Colaba transactions were reported at Rs. 691½ and closing rates were as under. The general tone of the market has been better.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton, and prices have been steadier in sympathy with the advance in contract rates

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs.	692½
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	"	698
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	693
" " Westerns	"	"	693

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 10TH JUNE 1918.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		558	528	488	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab		563	523		"
M.G Muthia		580	550		"
Sawginned Dharwar				720	"
M.G. Westerns				720	"
M G. Coompta				740	"
M.G. Bagalkot				726	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam				720	"
M.G. Broach	698	688	678		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 10th June, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	...	563	528	488	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	...	563	523	483	Ready
Limdi Dharangadhara (M.G.)	...	...	715	...	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	693	688	678	...	Ready
Kadi	...	...	720	...	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	...	...	...	...	...
Mathia (M.G.)	...	580	550	...	Ready
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	...	...	...	720	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	...	...	...	720	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	...	...	...	715	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	...	...	...	...	...
Compta (M.G.)	...	...	...	740	Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	...	...	...	745	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 8th June 1918.

Cotton	6,160 bales.
Wheat	17,505 cwts.
Linseed	2,592 "
Rape, &c.	170 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	286 "
Groundnuts	76 "
Castorseed	5 332 "
Rice	193,113 "
Myrabollams	485 "
Gottonseed	2,160 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	13,158 "
Jowar	240 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	6,128 "

*These now include arrivals by sea.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 9th 1918.—8 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery: Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	52	8	0	7	7	6
" " Cawnpore 70-28	52	8	0	7	7	6
" Karachi Bangla	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7	6	0	...	...	
" Cawnpore	7	6	0	...	...	
" Yellow Cawnpore	7	8	0	...	...	
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	15	0	8	6	0
" Thin	7	9	0	7	15	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	74	0	0	...	...	
" Gajar 75.25	68	0	0	...	...	
" Gajar 50.50.	60	0	0	...	...	
" Black	52	0	0	...	...	
Poppyseed, White	11	12	0	12	8	0
Groundnuts	42	0	0	...	...	
Mowraseed	4	4	0	...	...	
Barley	38	0	0	5	4	0
Castorseed	51	8	0	10	12	0

Forward:	Rs:	as:	P:
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	7	13	6
Linseed Sept.	9	2	0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 10th 1918:

	Rate per lb:
Davids No. 10	15—19
Shapurji No. 16	14— 9
Simplex No. 10	14— 8
Edward No. 10	14— 8
Light Houses No. 6½	13— 2

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10th 1918

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong "	215½
Shanghai	308
Japan	145½
Singapore	155½

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

June 10.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-12-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 18-12-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 109-2-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 109-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 months' sight draft 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 211½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 203½.
3 months' sight France Frcs. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47. 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 64.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was open for one hour in the morning as it was the settlement day. A fair amount of business was done and the market was steady at the close.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standard 1970, Swadeshi 2075, Swan 690, Simplex 907/8, Shapurji 140, Pearls 645, Madhowji 2395, Luxmi Cotton 1800, Kohinoor 1531/8 Ind. Bleaching 200, Finlay 532/8, Fazulbhoy 865, Currimbhoy 390, Crescent 256/4, Century 472/8, Cen. India 2555, By. United 942/8, By. Dyeing 1410, Advance 1310, Tata New D 405, Tata Old D. 1230, Tata New O. 102-8, Katni Ord. 245.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standard 1965, Swadeshi 2080, Kohinoor 1535, Century 480, Cen. India 2560, Advance 1300, Tata New O. 102-8, Swan 690, Kastoorchand 1290, By. Dyeing 1410, Bombay Tramway 367/8, Bombay Steam 317/8, Bundi 22, By. Telephone 200.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 8th June 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	95,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	7,03,79,353
" Deposits at Branches	61,11,113
	7,64,90,466
Other Deposits	15,25,37,133
Post Bills	7,875
Sundries	26,90 749
Rs.	25,13,26,418

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,80 65,916
Other authorised Securities	26,08,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,52,08,919
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,83,44,737
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,16,97,298
Dead Stock	8,55,515
Stamps	9,827
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	4,72,764
Sundries	6,88,943
Cash	6,40,07,025
Rs.	25,13,26,418

THE MAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 6.

The Indian Mails with dates of and up to the 1st May, 1918 (Bombay) were delivered in London to-day.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The Arabian monsoon has given more rain on the west coast of the Peninsula but remains very weak. Rain has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces, and the Konkan and local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, and the west of the United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein one and a half inches; Diamond Islands three; Minru one; Cox's Bazar seven; Calcutta one; Barisal and Mymensingh four; Darjeeling and Narayangunge and Balsore one and a half; Rurkee two; Ratnagiri and Marmugao one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and a decrease in Orissa.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 10th June 1918.	Total since 1st June 1918.	June 1st to 10th June. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.00	2.33	13.27	2.69
Fort [S. George's Hospital] ..	0.00	2.43	11.36	2.35
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]..	0.00	2.12	11.00	2.91
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	2.04	11.63	3.47

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th June 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.....	29.744 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 "
Dew Point	75.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.758 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.3 "
Minimum do. do.	79.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	182 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.03 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.16 "
Do. do. year	14.79 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 10th June 1918.....	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	June					June				
Mon.	10	m	5	42	25	2	10 m	11	31	19	8
			5	49a	26	4					
Tues	11	m	0	21	26	9	11 m	6	22	15	3
			1	12a	29	4		7	25a	18	4
Wed.	12	m	1	5	26	5	12 m	7	1	16	0
			1	48a	28	9		8	6a	18	5
Thur	13	m	1	48	25	10	13 m	7	57	16	11
			2	23a	28	0		8	45a	18	8
Fri	14	m	2	30	25	3	14 m	8	12	18	0
			2	57a	27	2		9	27a	18	11
Sat.	15	m	3	14	24	8	15 m	8	49	19	0
			3	32a	26	4		10	13a	19	1
Sun.	16	m	4	4	24	1	16 m	9	36	19	11
			4	8a	25	8		11	4a	19	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
June 10 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h 18m
" 11 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m
" 12 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m
" 13 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.
" 14 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h 17m.
" 15 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m
" 16 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter	2d. 9h. 50.0m. a.m.
New Moon	9d. 3h 32.7m p.m.
First quarter	16d. 6h 41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon	24d. 4h. 8.8m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 1.33in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is considerably above normal throughout. Both day and night temperatures are below normal in the eastern districts; the latter is in defect also at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in considerable excess everywhere. Day temperature is in considerable defect except at Agra and Jhansi; night temperature is locally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except in lower Sind. Humidity is above normal in Upper Sind and south-west Rajputana. Temperature is below the average both by day and night in the south of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is locally below normal. Night temperature is in slight defect in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Raipur. Day temperature is below normal in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar; night temperature is locally below the average in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in the Konkan and increased in Malabar where moderately heavy rain has been nearly general. Rain has also fallen locally in the north Punjab and the west of the United Provinces. There are indications that the monsoon is beginning to strengthen on the west coast.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the United Provinces and some extension in the Punjab and into the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 10th of June, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th June) ..	88.2	76.0	65	..	0	0
Jask ..	94.4	82.7	44	..	0	—0.07
Do. (June) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (9th June) ..	99.4	87.1	68	..	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	106.4	85.5	60	..	0	—0.06
Rawalpindi ..	102.3	71.9	70	0.03	0.06	—0.22
Lahore ..	105.3	72.2	71	1.33	1.52	+1.40
Hissar ..	103.7	81.3	58	..	0.17	—0.10
Ambala ..	95.7	76.3	67	..	1.09	+1.63
Delhi ..	98.2	80.2	75	..	1.04	+0.77
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	102.4	82.9	69	..	0.90	+0.77
Mainpuri ..	92.4	78.6	82	0.30	0.75	+0.74
Jhansi ..	105.8	82.4	69	..	1.26	+1.18
Cawnpore ..	90.0	79.1	98	0.09	1.15	+0.87
Allahabad ..	95.2	81.9	83	..	1.69	+1.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	114.7	82.0	70	..	0	—0.03
Karachi ..	87.0	80.7	81	..	0	—0.09
Ajmer ..	100.0	79.4	64	..	0	—0.10
Jaipore ..	105.5	81.4	52	..	0	—0.12
Kotah ..	103.6	84.2	41	..	0	—0.44
Mount Abu ..	81.8	64.9	73	..	0.22	+0.03
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	93.0	78.3	66	..	0	—0.18
Dwarka ..	88.3	80.8	79	..	0	—0.35
Veraval ..	85.3	81.6	76	..	0.06	—0.20
Rajkot ..	99.1	74.5	60	..	0	—0.20
Bhavnagar Para ..	103.4	78.6	76	..	0	—0.71
Surat ..	90.9	79.5	63	..	0.29	—0.37
Ahmedabad ..	104.3	79.0	60	..	0.30	—0.15
Deesa ..	101.0	75.0	68	..	0	—0.05
Neemuch ..	97.7	76.0	73	..	0.01	—0.19
Indore ..	97.7	75.1	60	..	0	—0.99
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jabbulpore ..	99.9	83.3	46	..	0.75	+0.57
Saugor ..	99.0	81.8	51	..	1.66	+1.61
Hoshangabad ..	102.1	82.8	54	..	0.51	—0.24
Khandwa ..	101.3	77.6	61	..	0	—0.91
Akola ..	100.5	78.8	57	..	0.67	—0.47
Amraoti ..	101.3	78.3	57	..	1.62	+0.15
Nagpur ..	101.1	81.4	48	..	2.91	+1.14
Chanda ..	100.5	80.6	60	..	2.45	+1.15
Raipur ..	101.3	82.8	46	..	4.01	+3.15
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.3	80.2	74	..	2.33	—1.19
Ratnagiri ..	86.5	79.5	76	..	5.18	—2.79
Marmugao ..	85.8	..	81	..	3.32	—4.40
Karwar ..	86.0	77.4	81	0.03	2.35	—8.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	98.3	73.4	55	..	0	—1.46
Ahmednagar ..	93.2	65.8	62	..	0	—2.23
Poona ..	89.2	70.5	59	..	0.18	—1.45
Sholapur ..	96.0	70.8	62	..	0.60	—1.37
Bijapur ..	96.0	70.3	65	..	0.02	—1.42
Belgaum ..	84.7	64.9	80	..	0.44	—2.11
Aurangabad ..	95.1	70.9	68	..	0.24	—1.30
Nizamabad (Indur).	99.6	77.2	49	..	1.08	+0.30
Hyderabad ..	96	76.2	57	..	1.16	—0.30
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	82.5	73.1	95	2.23	7.53	—3.87
Calicut ..	81.3	75.1	94	1.46	3.61	—7.31
Cochin ..	85.0	73.7	84	2.39	5.55	—3.62
Colombo ..	86.9	79.4	84	0.01	0.32	—3.37
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	103.3	77.3	..	..	..	—1.30
Bellary ..	96.5	74.7	61	..	0.05	—0.81
Cuddapah ..	95.2	82.4	62	..	0.38	—2.60
Madras ..	100.2	80.5	59	..	0.17	—0.43
Bangalore ..	86.3	67.1	70	..	1.01	—2.53
Coimbatore ..	88.2	70.9	78	..	..	—0.52
Trichinopoly ..	102.4	78.2	57	..	..	—0.63
Negapatam ..	101.8	79.9	68	..	..	—0.33

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 10th June, 1918, was 29.930 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

(Continued from column 3.)

Harilal Metha Liquidator Parties concerned J S dated 16-3-18.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 —Jehangir and S Mahadev Atmaram Joshi—Petitioner v. Krishna Anant Joshi—Respondent G B Pandya. Notice dated 1-3-18.

O. S. 736-17—Merwanji K and Co. Bai Goolbai widow and ors v. Goolbai widow and ors Merwanji K and Co. Ch S dated 19-7-17, Wadia G and Co., Mulla and M. Payne and Co., Captain and V. Ardesir H D and Co., Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

811-17—Dastur and Co. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbho Damji Little and Co. Part heard.

S. C 1391-17—Malvi M R and Co. Bai Sunderbai widow v. Pitamber Ladha and anr Pandia and Co.

AN OPIUM PROSECUTION.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Bhatkal charged Bhagwandin Munni alias Dwarka Matso with possessing two and a half pounds of opium valued at Rs. 100 without a license. The accused was caught at the Alexandra Dock and searched when the opium was found on his person. The accused, who had a previous conviction, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

POONA PATIENT'S SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

He is in third stage and writes May 31:—

"I have more physical exertion daily than most men. I get no fever at all, I sleep well and eat well, I have no pleuritic pains, and no nasty fits of coughing. I feel quite strong and can do my work quite easily."

Too many patients to write big advertisement.

Permanent address—

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.

LONAVLA.

HIGH COURT REOPENS.

After the summer vacation the High Court re-opened yesterday. The Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, and Mr. Justice M. H. W. Hayward took their seats in the 1st Court on the Appellate Side. Before this Court the Ahmedabad Railway Land Acquisition cases, numbering about 15, were put for disposal. The Government Pleader, Mr. S. S. Patkar, appeared on behalf of the Government of Bombay, while Mr. Campbell and Mr. Dhirajlal K. Thakore instructed by Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for some of the appellants Mr. Nandvadanram K. Mehta and Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for others. These cases will occupy several days of the Court, as the matter involves questions of general importance.

The Second Court on the Appellate Side was presided over by the Hon. Justice Sir Frank Beaman and the Hon. Justice Sir John Heaton. Here the mofussil appeals were heard by them.

The Third Court on the Appellate Side was specially formed to hear the Bombay Banking Company case. This Court was presided over by the Hon. Justice Lallubhai A. Shah and the Hon. Justice Marten.

In the Bombay Banking Company conspiracy case three accused, viz., B. R. Hiwargaokar, K. V. Gharpure and P. G. Vaidya, were found guilty of conspiracy and criminal breach of trust by the unanimous verdict of the jury and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with the Government Pleader and Mr. W. B. Pradhan appeared for the Crown. Mr. G. K. Gadgil instructed by Mr. Mehandale appeared for the first accused.

On the Original Side, there was one Court, and it was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Kajiji.

CAUSE LISTS.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF JUNE, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

1072-15—Edg G W and Co. Gowridutt Ganpatrai a firm v Motilal Tejmal a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

390-17—Khambatta and Co. Kering Rupchand and Co a firm v Herbert Ronald Sandford.

1379-17—Jehangir G and B. Messrs Dharamsey Asoo and Co a firm v Nowroji Jamshedji Mistry

233-18—N C Dalal, Tricumdas Rowji v Hirabhai Baibhai Shroff.

238-18—Judah and Solomon, Tyeb Sulleman v Alfred Peckin, Little and Co.

241-18—Edg G W and Co. Jhaverbai widow v Shah Manecklal Mulji, Motichand & D.

330-18—Khandvalla and Co. Mowji Sunderji & ors v Girdharlal Balmukund.

331-18—Mehta D and L. Devsi Harpar v Nandram son of Balchand Motichand and Co.

350-18—Captain and V. Surana Dalal and Co a firm v Belaseeram Thakursidas a firm.

359-18—Payne and Co, J H Billimoria and Co a firm v Pranjiwan Vajeram, Amin and Desai.

393-18—Payne and Co. J H Billimoria and Co a firm v Umerji Mahomed Saleh.

411-18—Jam R and D. Brijmohan Kashiprosad a firm v Panalal Kasturchand a firm.

415-18—Mehta D & L. Manilal C Bakshi a firm v. Shambhuprasad Girjashanker Desai.

423-18—Amin & Desai, Shivshanker Balcrishna Raut v. Shantaram Balcrishna Raut.

431-18—Mal. M R & Co., Messrs Bharmal Shripal a firm v. Damji Lalji & anr, Motichand & D.

443-18—Mal. M R & Co., Rai Bahadur Kalianmull Tillockchand v. Ramnarayen Buldeodas a firm

464-18—Mal. M R & Co., Messrs Ramchand Ishardas a firm v. Jayalshar a firm.

465-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs Prabhulal Musodilal a firm v. Messrs Bholanath Devidas a firm.

480-18—Mulla & Mulla, Dr. Navroji Jamshedji Billimoria v. Messrs R Troop & Co.

493-18—Dubash & Co., Manecklal Chunilal Shroff v. Siddikbhai Abdullabhai & anr. Ard H D & Co.

515-18—Tyabji D & Co., Hirachand Nemchand & ors v. Chhabildas Ganpatram.

537-18—Payne & Co., Mulla, Kurbanhussein Abdulhusein v. Ismail Saheb Mohidinbhai Maner, Hiralal Th & Co.

553-18—Surajmal & Co., Hurduji Manrupji a firm v. Lumbaji Raichand & anr, Mehta D & Co.

603-18—Mehta D & L, Bai Mani & ors v. Kagidas Premji & Co. a firm, Jamsetji R & D.

608-18—M B Chothia, Motilal Fulchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D & Co.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

577-18—Mulji & Tha Bhimajee Motijee a firm v. K Venkatrao Sethapatty and ors

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

190-18—Payne and Co Messrs Premchand Ratanji and Co. a firm v. Chokser Hamraj Mulji and Co. a firm.

217-18—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Messrs. Shibawall Ramchandra a firm and anr.

290-18—Sham M & H Tatia Pandoo Rangootkar v. Tookaram Mahadeo Narvankar and ors.

311-18—In Person (a Pauper) Hamfabai widow and ors v. Tar Mahomed Jamal.

313-18—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Saleh Ebrahim Alfazal a firm v. Messrs. Kara Shivji a firm.

378-18—N C Dalal Manilal Sankalchand v. J W Kipper and Co., a firm.

483-18—C P De Cunha Messrs. Ebrahim Habibulla and Co a firm v. Kapurchand Venichand a firm.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

340-17—Purnanand and Co Bai Gulab widow v. Bai Rema Kooverbai widow Payne and Co.

679-18—Purnand and Co. Shaik Mabhoob Elah v. Bhagwan Jala Mauritiuswalla. In person.

FOR EX-PARTE DECREE.

451-18—Chitnis M and K Messrs. Lilla Joseph v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Dada. Moichand and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

779-05—In person Vahaljibhai Nahalchand and ors v. Vishnu Narhari Lanke and ors Daphtary F and D, Motichand and D.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN COURT.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913—Bhaishanker K and G In Re the Broach Industrial Cotton Spg and Wg Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Girdharlal

(Continued in column 2.)

MR. BILLING COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

ALLEGED LIBEL ON MISS MAUD ALLAN.

THE "SALOME" DANCE.

At Bow-street Police-court, on April 13th, before Sir John Dickinson, the hearing was resumed and concluded of the summons against Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P., for having published a defamatory libel upon Miss Maud Allan and Mr. Jack Thomas Grein in a newspaper called the "Vigilante," in the issue dated February 16, 1918. The defendant was committed for trial. As at the previous hearing, the court was crowded. Mr. Travers Humphreys and Mr. Valetta appeared for the complainants, and Mr. Billing conducted his own defence, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. J. T. Grein was recalled for further cross-examination by the defendant. Asked as to his plans for presenting English plays in neutral countries as a part of propaganda work, witness was understood to say that he did not adhere to his former statement that he was receiving from Lord Beaverbrook a Government subsidy. He repeated that he had declined—not refused—a Government salary. He had applied to the public for donations towards his scheme, so as to relieve the Exchequer. "Salome" would be among the repertoire to go to neutral countries, provided there was sufficient money.

Are you of opinion Mr. Oscar Wilde's tragedy is a type of performance calculated to raise the opinion of neutrals as to British morals and art?—It has already done so. (Laughter.)

Continuing, witness said the performance of "Salome" advertised for Tuesday last at Kennington Theatre was cancelled, but it was given elsewhere on Friday.

Would you consider it correct to say that the play only interests "an afflicted few who can fairly claim kindred with Wilde's erotic maniac Tetrarch and hardly less unfortunate Salome"?—I should consider that "bosh." (Laughter.)

Sir John Dickinson (to defendant): What are you quoting from?

Mr. Billing: A criticism of yesterday's production in to-day's "Morning Post." (To witness) Would you suggest that persons who are healthy and desire to remain healthy and better avoid performances of this description?

Witness: I think it is a healthy performance for healthy people to witness.

AWAKENING OF THE SOUL.

Asked as to a passage in the play where Salome, speaking to the prophet Jokanaan says, "I am amorous of thy body; thy body is white like the lilies of the field; let me touch thy body," witness said that was not in reference to a physical touch; it was the awakening of a girl's soul. The same remark applied to the passage:

It is thy mouth I desire; thy mouth is like a band of scarlet; there is nothing in the world so red as thy mouth; let me kiss thy mouth.

Is that still the awakening of the soul?—It is the spring song of life.

You would not suggest it was the awakening of lust?—No.

Asked whether, when the opera of "Salome" was produced at Covent Garden, the introduction of the head of the prophet was considered by the public to be so blasphemous that a plate of blood was substituted, witness said he had no personal knowledge of the circumstances attending the production of the opera. In 1910 he was dramatic critic of the "Sunday Times." He did not know whether in the issue of that paper of December 8, 1910, it was stated with reference to the production of the opera that "Salome" "was a wild study of sexual perversity and bestial appetite." He had nothing to do with opera; he was the dramatic critic of the "Sunday Times," not the musical critic.

Do you agree with what was said about the opera? No.

What is the reason of Salome's dance before Herod? Why did she dance that dance?—Because she wants to obtain the head of the prophet. It is a woman's vixenish caprice.

Do you consider that to be an awakening of the girl's soul?—No.

What do you call it?—Spite.

In many women is the awakening of the soul accompanied by spite?—In many cases, yes.

Questioned as to another passage in the play as to the girl's desire for the head of the prophet, witness said it had to do with the pride or pleasure of revenge; it had nothing to do with passion or lust. Asked whether, in giving his unexpurgated and literal translation of the play the actual "biting of the lips," &c., would be presented, witness said discretion was used in such matters; it had nothing to do with the text; it was a question of stage management.

"ARTISTIC BEAUTY."

Replying to further questions, witness was understood to say that his presentation of "Salome" was a thing of artistic beauty. The only association of Mr. Robert Ross with the production of the play was that as the wielder of the copyright he gave his permission for its performance.

Witness repudiated any responsibility for the advertisements which appeared on the programme of the performance.

In regard to the various plays which had been produced by the Independent Theatre there were few profits as artistic performances were very expensive, but he had been able to send £100 to the Red Cross Fund, and other profits would be proffered to the Y.M.C.A. for their huts. He never sought to make any profits for himself; such profits as there were were sent to charities. He had not considered whether the patrons of the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. were or were not patrons or approvers of the plays produced.

You manage and finance theatrical performances? I find the money.

Speaking as a manager and financier of theatrical performances, would you consider it is almost impossible for a woman to make her way on the stage if she does not sell herself to some financier or manager?

Sir John Dickinson, interposing, said these questions were going altogether outside the issue before the Court. If they went into these general questions of morality they would be kept there for days.

Defendant next questioned witness as to what he knew of a certain form of vice, and the magistrate again pointed out that the questions were irrelevant.

Defendant: I am desirous you should know that the witness, who is responsible for certain performances, is aware of the existence of a particular form of vice that does exist, and my submission is that, consciously or unconsciously, he is catering for it in this country.

Further cross-examined, witness said he believed "Salome" was first produced in Paris by Madame Sarah Bernhardt. He had no personal knowledge of its having been produced in Berlin, but he had seen it chronicled. He certainly considered it a proper play to be introduced to the British public.

WAR AND ART.

Why, in the interests of our nation, should it be produced when we are in the midst of a great war?—War and art have nothing to do with one another.

Does this play assist us to concentrate on the great national problem which presents itself to every Briton to-day?—It assists us to find solace in beautiful language. (Some laughter.)

Re-examined by Mr. Humphreys, witness said he had no German associations. He did not use the illustrated edition of "Salome," and had never seen it till that day. The edition that he used was published by John Lane, which, as a book, had been publicly on sale for twenty years. He had seen the performance of Miss Allan in the part of Salome as written in the play. There was nothing indecent in that performance; it was perfectly pure.

Detective-Inspector Buckley having given evidence of the serving of the summons on the defendant, the case for the prosecution was closed.

Sir John Dickinson said defendant in his cross examination at the last hearing of the solicitors' clerk who attended the preliminary proceedings before a judge of the High Court had suggested that it was some thing in the nature of a hardship upon him that, application having been made for process for an obscene libel, the summons itself only charged him with defamatory libel. As a matter of fact, the judge, in giving authority for the prosecution, did not specify the form of the charge. He (Sir John) would not like the defendant to feel that he had a grievance in that respect, and he was able to remove any such grievance, because the evidence which had been given justified him in committing the defendant for trial for both an obscene and a defamatory libel, and, accordingly, he intended to commit him on both these charges.

"MORAL PERVERTS."

Being asked, in the usual form, if he wished to make any statement before committal, the defendant submitted that there was no evidence of any libel on either of the complaints. All that the paragraph complained of referred to was the fact that one of these two—the other one only by inference—was engaged in presenting a performance which was calculated to appeal to moral perverts and the practisers of unnatural vices. It was a performance calculated to attract moral perverts, who, whilst they might not be prepared to go to such extremes in their own perversity as to endanger not only their freedom, but their lives, would, nevertheless, seek satisfaction in watching the exhibition. He held that any public man who, knowing these things to be true, refrained, through lack of moral courage or fear of consequences, from criticising and even attacking them had failed to appreciate his public duty. (Suppressed applause at the back of the court.) He stood there, not so much as a public man or a member of Parliament, but as president of a society which had been founded to fight for purity in public life.

The practising of the vices to which reference had been made, holding, as they did, their devotees up to blackmail, had a national and international significance, which was not calculated to prosper our cause in this war. He did not state that either Miss Allan or Mr. Grein was a member of the cult, but they had chosen a moment when our national existence was at stake to produce the most depraved of the many depraved works of a man who had suffered an extreme penalty at the hands of the law for his misdeeds. They had chosen this moment to present it to the nation in its sorrow as a "solace" for the tragedy of the war. In so doing they were ministering to unnatural promptings in the minds of their audiences. That was a statement of fact and truth, and so great was the issue, so wide and so significant were the powers for evil that this cult possessed that he welcomed the opportunity given him of presenting in a criminal court, before a jury of his countrymen, the particulars which had been laid before the magistrate and other evidence which he would consider it his duty at the proper time to submit.

Defendant was formally committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, his own recognisances in £500 being accepted for his appearance.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DISCLAIMER.

The following communication has been issued through the Press Bureau: "The Minister of Information has never authorised any scheme or granted any subsidy for the production of plays in neutral countries. Lord Beaverbrook does not know Mr. J. T. Grein, and has had no correspondence with him. Mr. Grein is not employed by the Ministry."

The engine of a ballast train was derailed between Quila Sattar Shah and Shahdara junction at mile 7/1 at 9-45 a.m. on the 9th instant and transhipment of the passenger and luggage was arranged. The engine was derailed and through communication restored at 16/20 hours.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Matriculation Examination results declared, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to support the Second Government of India War Loan, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th Railway Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster commencing at 6-15 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.

A cloth merchant, Wasanji Narayanji, residing in Old Hanuman Lane has reported to the Police, the loss of ornaments valued at Rs. 2,370 from his room.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Mr. Valchand Ramchand Kothari, Editor of "Jagaruk," will deliver a public lecture on Thursday, the 13th instant at 6-45 p.m., at Hira Baug, near C. P. Tank, upon "India—one nation!" Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

A GAS-STOVE TRAGEDY.

Gajanand Ramchandra, a gold-smith in Samuel Street, seeing gas escaping inside his shop on the 23rd ultimo, lit a match near the stove when his clothes accidentally caught fire. The man was burnt all over the body and he died in the G. T. Hospital where he was being treated.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.

While a carriage belonging to Ismailji Rajabhoy was going along Carnac Road towards Dhobi Talao on Sunday evening, the horse bolted on account of the rubber tyre of the wheel coming off. The horse went towards the Esplanade Camp and there knocked down one Bhikka Ganpat; it was, however, caught at the Camp barricade. Ismailji received abrusions as he jumped from the carriage. Both the men were treated in the G. T. Hospital.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

TWO WOMEN KNOCKED DOWN.

Commander W. C. Constable, R.I.M., was driving his car on Sunday night towards Esplanade Road along Rampat Row, when two women, Laxmibai and Shishibai, aged 40 and 32 years respectively, under the influence of liquor, suddenly come in front of the car and were knocked down. The two women were taken in the car to the G. T. Hospital and they remained unconscious for a time. When they regained consciousness they were unable to say how they came to be knocked down in that locality.

LADY WILLINGDON AT MR MHATRE'S ART STUDIO.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit to Mr. Mhatre's Art Studio yesterday morning, specially to see the bust of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Gaunt, which has been prepared by Master Shamrao. Their Excellencies, Admiral and Mrs. Gaunt during their visit to the Bombay Art Society's last exhibition were highly pleased with Master Shamrao's exhibits and had expressed her desire to have his Excellency's bust prepared by the lad. Lady Willingdon was received at the Studio by Mr. G. K. Mhatre and his son Master Sahmrao. Her Excellency expressed herself highly pleased with Mr. Mhatre's latest works, especially with his recent bust of her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Baroda, which she found simply excellent.

The most interesting feature in the Studio which struck her Excell

SCENES AT WAR CONFERENCE.

LORD WILLINGDON'S INSULT TO HOME RULERS.

MR. TILAK AND OTHER LEADERS WALK OUT.

MR. JINNAH'S INDIGNANT PROTEST.

The Bombay Provincial War Conference was held yesterday at the Town Hall, H. E. the Governor presiding. There was a large gathering. Many of the Maharajahs, members of the Imperial and local Legislative Councils, representatives from the districts, as also from Bombay, were present, as well as a large number of ladies. Lord Willingdon was seated on a raised dais, with the princes round him. On account of the accoustic properties of the Hall it was doubtful whether many could hear the speeches, and the press representatives were placed at a great disadvantage—it was only possible for them to hear scraps of conversations and speeches owing to being placed at a distance in the wings of the hall.

H. E. the Governor in opening the proceedings said:

I have invited you Ladies and Gentlemen to meet me here to-day, perhaps the most representative gathering from all parts of this Presidency that has ever assembled in the Town Hall of our Capital City, in order that I may ask you to assist me to mobilise our forces so that we may take our full share in providing men and material to assist in securing victory for our cause.

Now it is not necessary for me to discuss with you the immediate reasons for the summoning of this Conference. They were clearly set forth in the speech which his Excellency the Viceroy lately delivered at Delhi, the main features of which are, I am certain, present in all your minds. But I want to lay before you certain salient facts which we must always bear in mind in order to realise the gravity of the situation and the immense importance of the issues that are involved.

THE SITUATION.

We have been fighting for the last 3½ years for the liberty of the world, in the burning words of President Wilson "That the world may be a fitter place to live in, that man may be succoured, homes restored and suffering relieved, that the race on earth may have the blight of destruction removed from it and that wherever force goes there shall go mercy and helpfulness"; yes, and we have been fighting against the iron domination of Prussian rule, a domination for which Germany has been steadily and sedulously preparing for the past 40 or 50 years, a domination the character of which is clearly shown by the brutal treatment that has been meted out to Belgium and the occupied parts of France, to Servia and within the last few months to the occupied parts of Russia. We are approaching, I believe, the crisis of the long drawn struggle, and rejoice in the knowledge that the great continent of America is putting forth the whole of her enormous resources to defend the cause of liberty on the western front. And now what his Excellency the Viceroy has very rightly called the Trumpet Call of the Prime Minister has sounded throughout this great continent of India asking us to put forth our utmost efforts to defend the cause of liberty and resist any possible aggresion by Germany or her Allies in the East. We are asked to take up a tremendous responsibility, but we have a great opportunity, and I for one am proud that the call has come: for I have always felt and urged that India should be trusted, should be treated as a partner, and should be asked to give to the full her great resources of men and material to the help of the allied cause. The appeal has now come from the mother country. What is our answer going to be? With the experience I have had of my Presidency during these strenuous years of war I have little doubt but that we shall give a splendid response.

THE MARTIAL SPIRIT OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Ladies and Gentlemen, full well I know that we have no easy task before us; we have to awake the martial spirit of our Presidency which has lain dorment during long years for reasons of which many of us are well aware but to which I needn't refer to-day; but, remembering as I do the great history of this Presidency in the past, realising as we all must the fine record of the Maratha regiments during the war, I believe the martial spirit is still there. It is for you all to rouse it, and I trust I may obtain the united support of all sections of our people to secure the greatest results.

I think we shall all agree that the main purpose of the Delhi Conference was to secure entire unity of action, and promise of service from all; it is in order that we may organise for those objects that I have called you together to-day. But as leader of the forces who will be engaged in this great campaign, I must at the outset be assured of the loyalty of the whole of those forces, be certain of those on whom I can absolutely rely for complete and whole-hearted support. From the women of the Bombay Presidency with Lady Willingdon at their head, who have given such splendid war service in the past, I know I can feel sure of receiving the fullest and most loyal assistance. The splendid example that has been set by, and the generous gifts and service of the Princes and rulers who live within the bounds of this Presidency give me the constant assurance that I can always depend on their valuable help and support. The ready response to all appeals that I have made to our great commercial and industrial community, both British and Indian, the constant and steadfast encouragement I have always received from the great number of the leaders of public life throughout the Presidency, who, though many of them deeply, sincerely desirous of political reforms, have, let me gratefully acknowledge, refrained by any action or agitation from adding to the serious difficulties of Government in these days of war; yes, and the consistent and sturdy loyalty shown by every class and community throughout our Province give me the fullest confidence that I can absolutely rely on on the help of them all in our great undertaking. And there is another body of men, on whose devotion and zeal I know I can absolutely depend and to whom I should like to-day to give a very special word of thanks. I refer to the officers of Government, from the highest to the lowest in every Department of our Administration. Nobody knows better than I the strenuous nature of their work during these 3½ years of war; often shorthanded with an ever increasing strain put upon them owing to this Presidency being the main centre of war operations in India, frequently criticised, often treated with obloquy, they have steadily and cheerfully laboured for the progress of India, and the safety of the British Empire. They have performed a great Imperial service for which I as head of the Government am truly sincerely grateful.

LOYALTY OF HOME RULERS IN QUESTION.

Eager and anxious as I am to feel assured of an entirely united force to assist me in this campaign, there are a certain number of gentlemen some of whom have considerable influence with the public, many of them members of the political organisation called the Home Rule League whose activities have been such of late years that I cannot honestly feel sure of the sincerity of their support, until I have come to a clear understanding with them and have frankly expressed to them all that is in my mind. I do not wish in any detail to criticise their action or their methods in the past, beyond saying that they have not given the help to Government that I think I was fairly entitled to expect from them in these critical days; indeed I must frankly say that their object seems to have been at every available opportunity to increase the difficulties and embarrassment of Government whenever and wherever they could. I can claim that my Government have always felt that, in every country where there is any public feeling, any political instinct, there must always be an advanced party, the extreme left of our political life, which is generally opposed to Government, but which must be, like any other party, given full freedom of speech, action and opinion provided it keeps within constitutional limits.

NO PROMISE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE.

And with our record of the past I think I am justified in claiming that it has been recognized that we have acted up to this view. As I have already said the object of the Delhi Conference was to secure unity of effort and promise of strenuous, whole-hearted service. But within the last few weeks I have studied with some care the speeches and writings of some of these gentlemen since the Delhi Conference was held, and they have been of such a character that I cannot honestly feel sure of the sincerity of their desire for that unity of effort, that strenuous service which are absolutely necessary to secure the success of our labours.

From reading their speeches, the position of those gentlemen seems to be this. 'We quite realise the gravity of the situation, we are all anxious to help, but unless Home Rule is promised within a given number of years, and unless various other assurances are given us with regard to other matters, we do not think we can stir the imagination of the people, and we cannot hope for a successful issue to the recruiting campaign.' I understand that these gentlemen disclaim any suggestion that they are trying to make a bargain, and I of course accept their disclaimer, but if I have fairly stated their position, I must honestly confess that I don't think their help will be of a very active character.

These gentlemen must be perfectly well aware that no promises of the kind they seem to desire can possibly be given without full constitutional sanction, and as to the request that a promise should be definitely given them of Home Rule within a certain number of years they know very well that the whole question of political reforms is now in the hands of the British Cabinet, and that it is quite impossible for the Viceroy or anyone else to give such a promise as they desire. I do not expect anyone even in those days to give up all political action or discussion for I fully realise that the administration of any Government must be open to criticism even in the most grave and serious times, but I do expect that criticism to be fair, to be reasonable, to be free from the bitterness which I have sometimes noticed in the past. I can accept no uncertain, no half-hearted assistance at this juncture. And with the recollection of these speeches fresh in my mind I ask these gentlemen to put aside their doubts and difficulties, and as loyal citizens of the British Empire, sincerely anxious for the success of the Allied cause to join with us all wholeheartedly and unreservedly, and do nothing by speech, writing or action which will in any way prejudice the success of our campaign.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

I make this request with the more confidence for, during the five years that I have lived amongst you, I have never disguised my opinion that India should be given more responsibility over the administration of her affairs, and can honestly say that I have worked and striven to that end; but I look on to the future, to a time when my life among you is finished, when I hope I may be able to use such influence as I may possess in forwarding the progress of India in the Imperial Parliament. I profoundly hope, as a result of this meeting, to be able to say, when that time comes, that the whole of the Bombay Presidency, passionately as some felt on burning political questions, were willing to subordinate those feelings when the Trumpet Call sounded, when the mother country called on India to help her in her hour of need.

Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have been given a great trust to fulfil. I ask you all to fulfil it to the utmost of your power. I am certain, if you do, that the mother country and the rest of the British Empire will never forget.

Lord Willingdon said that to the first resolution he could not allow any sort of amendment.

H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur then moved the first resolution as under:—

"That this Conference authorises and requests his Excellency the Governor to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of the loyal and dutiful response from the Presidency of Bombay to his Majesty's gracious message and an assurance of the determination of the Presidency to continue to her duty to her utmost capacity in the great crisis through which the Empire is passing."

In the course of his lengthy speech the Maharajah said he had come there to say what they owed to the Government. There must be mutual love and mutual trust. This was not the time to fight for their political rights; it was their duty to give the Government all support.

H. H. the Maharao of Cutch seconding said the resolution did not require many words of his to gain their approval. They must sacrifice their utmost in this stupendous war for their common aims.

The Chief of Sangli said they must respond with enthusiasm to the appeal that had been made to them by their King-Emperor. They must do everything in their power for the safety of their liberties and for the safety of their homes. True they were far away from the seat of war, but they could not isolate the destinies of India. They were all aware that sooner or later they must win the war and let them therefore place all their resources at the service of the Empire.

Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad said the feeling that had pervaded the Empire, was to do all in their power to support this war. He referred to the meeting that was held in the Town Hall on the outbreak of the war when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta presided. At that time Sir Pherozeshah said that it was not the time to fight for their rights, but to give their unreserved support to the Government to end the war successfully. The educated people had a feeling of reasoned loyalty to the Empire. The educated people fully realised how British interests and the future interests of the country were bound up with the British Government, and they knew that their liberties were bound up with the British Government,—liberties for which the Allies were now fighting. The motto of Bombay was *Urbs prima in Indis*, and he hoped that the citizens of Bombay would subscribe their utmost to the war loan, for the successful prosecution of the war.

The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg said it was for the Government to give them the lead and tell them what they (the Governmeat) wanted and they would not find them lacking in their support. He supported the resolution on behalf of his community.

OUR DEEDS AS PROOFS.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit said:—"After the tangible and substantial proofs that we have given not merely by words, but by our deeds and actions ever since the beginning of the war, there hardly appears any necessity to give an assurance of our whole-hearted support in continuing this struggle to a successful termination and of our determination to do all that we can to help the Government and the Allies in the crisis through which the world is passing. I think such an assurance is due more to our Allies outside the Empire than to anybody within it where our intentions are known beyond the shadow of a doubt. We may have differences amongst ourselves on various questions concerning the form of Government, our rights and privileges, but where our link with Great Britain is threatened, we are united to fight the common enemy."

The Hon. Sheik G. H. Hidayatullah said at this critical moment every one of them felt and knew what they must do their duty to the Empire, to their country and the people. India and England could not get on without each other, and Indians must place everything at the disposal of the Empire.

The Hon. Capt. C. Fernandes said there could be no manner of doubt at this juncture that their loyalty and determination had been proved brilliantly and ungrudgingly. They must supply the two requisites of man-power and money. They must give prompt and practical proof of their steadfast determination to help England and the Allies towards a decisive victory.

Mrs. Ramabai Ranade further supported the resolution in a speech delivered in Marathi.

Mrs. J. B. Petit in further supporting said India had up to now done her utmost to help England and the Empire in their hour of need and would continue to do so till the principles for which this great war was being waged, were completely vindicated.

MR. TILAK WALKS OUT.

Mr. B. G. Tilak was then called upon to speak. He expressed on behalf of himself and all Home Rulers deep loyalty to the King-Emperor. The resolution, however, was defective in one respect and he regretted the rules of procedure did not allow him to move an amendment to the resolution.

The Chairman said that if Mr. Tilak wished to move an amendment to the resolution, he could not allow it, as he had stated at the outset.

Mr. Tilak said he was not going to move an amendment. He then proceeded to say that cooperation with the Government necessitated certain things. There could be no Home Defence without Home Rule.

The President here called Mr. Tilak to order and said he could not allow any political discussion.

Mr. Tilak was proceeding when his Excellency again ruled him out of order. Mr. Tilak thereupon left the platform and retired from the meeting.

OTHER HOME RULERS WALK OUT.

Mr. N. C. Kelker was then called upon. He said he wished to express his loyalty to the King-Emperor and to the British Government in India. He had a number of practical proposals to make to help the cause of rallying man-power in India, and he would put them forward. But he wished to point out to the Conference that non-officials would not be, unfortunately, able to give effective cooperation to Government in the matter of recruitment unless and until they could go to the people and say to them. "Here is Government in earnest to do what is necessary and what is actually in their power, for raising the political status of this country, and giving a fair chance to the people therein to rise to the full height of the manhood as citizens of the British Empire."

Lord Willingdon here said he could not allow any political discussion and after some further conversation with his Excellency Mr. Kelker also retired and walked out of the Conference accompanied by Messrs. B. G. Horniman, S. R. Bomanji and Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed assured the Government of the unreserved loyalty of the Mahomedan community. He was, however, stopped by the Chairman when he referred to certain other points, and the Moulvi finished his speech shortly afterwards.

NO AMENDMENTS.

Lord Willingdon said he regretted that some of the members had thought fit to leave the Hall. He had, however, told them in the beginning not to introduce any political matters in the resolution on loyalty to Government. The reason for not accepting any amendments was that they had been carrying out the instructions of the Government of India. Government were, however, prepared to hear any advice or criticism.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel wished to know whether amendments were out of order, and the Chairman said they were.

Mr. G. Carmichael here explained the memorandum which has already appeared in these columns.

THE SECOND RESOLUTION.

H. H. the Jam Saheb then moved:

"This Conference is of opinion that the man-power and resources of this Presidency should be utilised and developed to the fullest possible extent. With this object in view it recommends that a War Purposes Board be appointed consisting of official and non-official members and that the scheme outlined in the memorandum attached to the agenda be approved and adopted."

He said they must accept the resolution and give it their wholehearted support and cooperation which it eminently deserved. They were the citizens of an Empire which was the greatest in the world. Their claims for the future realisation of their hopes could not never be wiped out. If they did not do everything in their power the judgment of history would go against them. There could not be the least about their response, and they had heroic memories of the past to inspire them. That was not the time to press forward their political claims. Loyalty was their tradition and freedom was their birthright. India had been promised responsible Government and he did not think that that promise would be broken by the British Government. The only difference was about the time. But that was not the time to ask for it.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said:

"I must say a word to indicate the imperative need of conserving and increasing by the most stringent economy and by ceaseless efforts. The resources are great but at present not effective because the organisation and judicious handling required have not been available in the past.

The other important question is that of recruitment, and much remains to be done in this Department. The cry is for men, and more men, and yet more men. We cannot have enough of them. I am confident that there is ample of war-like material available in our Presidency, not utilised at present. And I am sure, eligible young men can be induced to enlist in the ranks, if the sacred purpose for which the War is being waged is brought home to them. The same remarks apply in all respects to the question of transport and food materials and other essential requisites of War."

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy seconding said the menace was now coming eastwards, and they could not remain unmoved by the message of their King-Emperor.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said they must do all in their power for the King-Emperor, and they would get their privileges afterwards.

Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown further supported the resolution.

MR. JINNAH'S PROTEST.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah said that, their response to the message of the King-Emperor, namely, their assurance of the determination of the Presidency to continue to do her duty to her utmost capacity in the great crisis through which the Empire was passing, had the support of the entire educated community of India. There were also no two opinions at this crisis that India should go forward—nay it was imperative that India should develop her man-power, and utilise her resources to the fullest possible extent. But before he would proceed further, he must say this: that he was pained, very much pained, that his Excellency should have thought fit to cast doubts on the sincerity and the loyalty of the Home Rule party. He was very sorry but with the utmost respect he must enter his emphatic protest against that view. The Home Rule party was as sincere and as anxious as any one else to help the defence of the Motherland and the Empire. He did not wish to take up the time of that august body at that late hour. The difference was only regarding the methods, for Government's methods the Home Rule party did not want. He was only making suggestions for the improvement of the scheme. The Government had their own scheme namely for the recruitment of sepoys, but that was not enough to save them from the German menace, which was right at their door on the frontiers. They wanted a national army or in other words a citizen army and not a purely mercenary army.

Mr. Jinnah continuing said:—

"H. H. the Maharaja of Jamnagar said that we should not bargain, that we should not be moved by a huckstering spirit. "We should wait for what we want to-day till to-morrow and if we do what we are required to do we shall surely get our desire." Mr. Manmohandas Ramji says "We should do all we can now and we shall get the benefit and what we want afterwards". But now is this not bargaining? Mr. Manmohandas is a strict businessman; our young men are not and our recruiting field is our young men. They prefer to be made to feel that they are the citizens of the Empire and that would rouse them to come forward and make sacrifices. I don't agree that we should do all we can on the understanding that we are going to be rewarded for it afterwards, neither do I say that we should bargain and make conditions before we help the Empire, but I say that if you wish to enable us to help you, to facilitate and stimulate the recruiting you must make the educated people feel that they are the citizens of the Empire and the King's equal subjects. But the Government do not do so. You say that we shall be trusted and made real partners in the Empire. When? We don't want words. We don't want the consideration of the matter indefinitely put off. We want action and immediate deeds.

I will only give one instance of the dilatoriness. At Delhi War Conference we passed a resolution recommending that a substantial member of King's Commissions should be granted to the people of India and that the training colleges should be thrown open. It is nearly two months now. And what has been done? He had heard nothing yet. He said they would not succeed in preparing the real defence of India, much less help the Empire, unless India is made a partner of the Empire and trust her—at once."

"GO TO SIMLA!"

The Chairman said the speaker had better go to the Government at Delhi or Simla and say those things there, for he had no power over that matter.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said "But your Excellency said that the Bombay Government had been directed by the Government of India to carry out the proposals embodied in the memorandum annexed to the resolution now under discussion. If the Government wanted us to cooperate with them and carry out their wishes in this province then let them trust us." He further said that he could not agree with the methods laid down in the resolution, and he did not approve of that part of the resolution which dealt with the appointment of boards.

The Chairman said Mr. Jinnah could not question the ruling of the chair.

Mr. Jinnah said he would say that he could not support the whole of the resolution, but only a part of it. He did not approve of the personnel of the Board. He did not agree with it because he had not been given an opportunity to exercise his judgment. He wanted to move an amendment. "But" said Mr. Jinnah "it has been ruled by your Excellency that no amendments will be allowed. This is a procedure which is unheard of, not known to any constitutions but since the ruling is given I must bow to it."

The Chairman said the Hon. gentleman might send any suggestion he wanted to be adopted hereafter.

Mr. Jinnah said the procedure had already been laid down by the Chairman, and he did not desire to challenge it. Another point was that he did not approve of the memorandum annexed to the resolution. He had had no opportunity given to him to exercise his judgment, and he refused to be a party to adopt that memorandum which he had had no opportunity given to consider. He hoped that his Excellency would believe him, and that the Conference would also believe him, that to doubt their sincerity, their loyalty, was an insult to the Home Rule party, and, concluded Mr. Jinnah, "I will not have it."

MR. KARANDIKAR.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar said: Invitation from Government to a Home Ruler to this Conference illustrates the desire of your Excellency to hear all sides and though no amendments are convenient in the pressing needs of the hour, I wish to emphasize a point or two—a prompt reference to which is in my opinion absolutely necessary to make the proceedings of this solemn meeting less inconsistent with the requirements of the occasion. I have no hesitation in affirming that the grant of the reform and ideal of Home Rule urged for by the whole country are at the back of the head of every one in this august assembly, when we join in supporting the measures proposed, and as a Home Ruler will say, without the grant of which we can scarcely command the loving and enthusiastic reception of those measures.

Coming from the interior as I do I am more concerned with the operation of the Committees contemplated by para 7 of the preamble of the Memorandum. I am not quite sure what work the existing Committees are doing as I find no adequate popular representation on them. But I have no doubt when fresh committees are formed, due regard shall be paid to all elements that will secure enthusiastic and not merely formal co-operation. My attention is further drawn to para 2 in the concluding portion of the Memorandum. In the interests of fairness and for guarding against want of more necessary information, it is desirable that not only the locality but the section referred to as working against recruiting in that manner must be exposed. I should be happy to know that the youth of the country are fired by the kind of lofty sentiments claimed, and I should discourage the foul means that chill such patriotism. As a Home Ruler I claim for the Home Rule party that is for the purpose of creating and sustaining the feeling of patriotism that we want a declaration of an immediate grant of the reforms leading to Home Rule. I know of no case in which a Home Ruler has descended to thwart recruiting in the manner suggested in the paragraph. I knew however that the agencies employed in recruiting are not infrequently found to have committed mistakes and excesses so as to lead the ignorant and terrified villagers to look upon all recruiting as unwelcome. No recruiting agent is brought to book but on the contrary the excesses of villagers are met with more severe notice. For the sake of restoring confidence therefore, proclamations such as are issued by the Collector of Satara are absolutely necessary and, but for the fact that no amendment is welcome, I was almost on the point of urging for a Committee of Redress. But I have no doubt that the committees themselves will guard against any excesses by their subordinates.

SACRIFICES OF THE POOR.

One more point refers to the sacrifice that the poorest of the poor has been making on account of the perilously high prices of food and other necessaries of life as a direct result of the continuance of the War and the issue of one rupee notes has added to the difficulties of the ignorant masses who cannot preserve their assessment receipts and whose rough handling of the tiny paper results in the deterioriation of the esteem in which the coinage system of a Nation must be held. The poorest of the poor has been in a manner paying the War tax owing to rise in prices. I wish whenever the question of India's part in the Financial assistance to the War comes up, it may not be hereafter said India has as yet not done her part.

The very fact that the proceedings of this Conference are being conducted in English and not in the vernaculars and that not a single uneducated face I see about me here is enough to satisfy that it is the educated classes, men and women that have first to interest themselves in the object of the Conference. The utterances of H. E. the Viceroy and the speakers at the Delhi Conference also call upon the educated classes to interpret the situation created by the War to the masses. This is enough to argue that hereafter at least the endeavour to create and accentuate differences between the classes and the masses is going to be abandoned, since, until that is done there is no prospect of success to the intercession of the classes with the masses, and I hope there would hereafter be no suspicion entertained from a combination of the two.

The desire to help Government is manifest in all directions. At a meeting of Indian Physicians held at Kasegaum under the Presidentship of his Holiness Shankaracharya of Kolhapur, the other day, it was resolved that Government should be requested to utilize the services of Arya and Unani Medical practitioners just as they are doing those of the Medical profession trained after the Western fashion. If Indian soldiers are to be medically treated I do not see why Indian Arya and Unani Vaidyas should not be utilized unless they are all to be looked upon as quacks—a notion wholly unjustifiable.

Immediate relaxation of the rigour of the Arms Act is absolutely necessary to uplift the fighting races from the depth of demoralization consequent upon desuetude extending over a century.

I trust the day will not be distant when the Empire sees the glorious and victorious end of the War and when India will come out a full partner with the other parts of the British Empire.

"ETERNAL VERITIES."

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar said he had risen to speak for a few minutes, because it was the desire of the political party to which he belonged, that on an occasion like that there should be absolute harmony, and that they must not part with a jarring note, which ought not to have been introduced at the meeting. He was, on their behalf, to assure his Excellency that he was perfectly right in ruling that a Loyalty Resolution should not have any amendment. If their loyalty was genuine, if they were anxious to serve the cause with which his Majesty had identified himself, in the present war they should absolutely surrender all the rights that they wanted, they should stand by his Majesty, and sacrifice all, not for the sake of England, not for the sake of India, not for the sake of France, not for the sake of their hearths and homes, but for the sake of the eternal verities, as H. H. the Jam had said, for the sake of the higher and the holier cause for which England had gone into the war. The principles for which the Allies were fighting, had been summed up by President Wilson in his inimitable language that the present war was the first unselfish war in the history of the world. If it was true, and if all the people subscribed to that view, it was not possible for them to stand out and say that it would be difficult for them, it would not be possible for them, to cooperate with his Majesty and his exhibition unless their selfish demands, however patriotic they might be, were granted to them. They were not fighting for their hearths and homes, for God would protect them. Every German politician from the Chancellor downwards had admitted that England had not gone to war for any cause, but because the German Empire were bent upon trampling the sanctity of justice and liberty. That being the case could they not say that the pledged themselves to serve the Empire unconditionally in the present war? They felt that if India could offer her services unconditionally for the sake of her principles, her name would be written in history, but if India gave her help conditionally then her name would be blotted out from life.

ACCUSATION OF DISLOYALTY.

Lord Willingdon said he was thankful to the previous speaker for summing up in

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 11th June, 1918.

LORD WILLINGDON'S BLUNDER.

Lord Willingdon described the assemblage of persons in the Town Hall, last evening, called together for what was erroneously called a "War Conference," as "perhaps the most representative gathering from all parts of this Presidency that has ever assembled in the Town Hall of our Capital City." How far that description is accurate we are not concerned to discuss. In some senses it may be true, but "representative" is a comparative term to which an exact interpretation cannot be applied. We are not sure whether the assembly was representative of every class and section of the community. But we are quite certain that it was overweighted by those who represent but very limited interests, persons whose influence with the public, the people, is of the slightest, while those whom the people of the Presidency really regard as leaders were present in very small numbers. That was the distinguishing feature of this "Conference," as it is of nearly all assemblies of the kind organised by officials in this country. So much for the composition of the "Conference." As a matter of fact, however, it was not a Conference at all in the proper sense of the term. A Conference means a gathering at which people confer. The "War Conference" of the Bombay Government was nothing of the kind. The members were invited merely to accord their approval to resolutions drafted, not by committees appointed by themselves, but a few officials; to a cut-and-dried scheme prepared, not as a result of any Conference on their part, but by the same officials acting without consultation with anybody of real importance, and to executive bodies already constituted by the same officials and in regard to which they had not the power, by the rules of procedure arbitrarily laid down, to delete or add a single name in any one instance. The Government invite public co-operation. Is this the means of securing it? Who have chosen the members of all these various boards who are to exercise the most widely varied powers in order to exploit the resources of the Presidency? A representative popular Conference? No, the oligarchy of officials consisting of Mr Carmichael, Sir James du Boulay, Mr. Cadell and Mr. Robertson. Do they know or want to know, or, at any rate, want the co-operation of the men who are really in sympathy with the people, the men who could touch the people, the men who could rouse popular enthusiasm for the objects in view? There is every reason to doubt it, without even taking the trouble to examine the lists of names composing the various bodies they have constituted. They consist, with, perhaps, a few exceptions, of men who are entirely out of touch with popular sentiment and whose only qualification for the roles thrust upon them is that they are in touch with officialdom. To call people together for the purpose of approving cut and dried official measures, in the preparation of which they have had no part or lot and which they are expressly precluded by arbitrary rules of procedure from altering by a single jot or tittle, to call it a "Conference" and to talk of popular co-operation will appear, to the minds of most straightforward people, mere humbug. All that the official sponsors of yesterday's "Conference" desired was to obtain an appearance of popular approval for the arrangements made by themselves. But the day has gone by, we hope and believe, when the public of the Presidency, or anyone else, was to be taken in by this sort of thing.

Whatever prospect there might have been of arousing popular enthusiasm for the measures devised in the secret chambers of the Secretariat was, we fear, entirely destroyed by the course adopted by Lord Willingdon in the strictures he took upon himself to pass on certain political leaders, with special reference to what he was pleased to term as "the political organisation called the Home Rule League." Of these gentlemen his Excellency was good enough to say that he could not "honestly feel sure of the sincerity of their support," and he emphasised this expression of doubt by repeating it twice. Asseverating that he did not wish in any detail to criticise their action in the past, his Excellency proceeded to do so, at any rate, at some length. He accused them of "increasing the difficulties and embarrassment of Government whenever they could" and of failing to give that help to Government to which he was fairly entitled. He gave his own Government a certificate of good conduct, the audacity of which takes away one's breath. He claimed for it a tolerance of political agitation which his Government, and he in particular, has never shown. His own impatience of any kind of political agitation during the war has been publicly expressed too often to have been forgotten, nor is it likely that the public will ever forget that the Government of Bombay took the lead in the campaign of attempting to suppress free political discussion, first by the abortive prosecution of Mr. Tilak and next by the order of exclusion that was passed against Mrs. Besant. Without recalling anything further, those three things in themselves were sufficient to justify the bitterest of the bitter criticism which Lord Willingdon now resents in the tone of an injured innocent. But we need not pursue it. The answer to Lord Willingdon's petulant complaints of political agitation during the war has been given in a score of speeches by British statesmen and finally by the British Cabinet and by the Viceroy in the announcement made on August 20th last and the mission of Mr. Montagu to this country. But, if Lord Willingdon is anxious to avoid bitter criticism he should seek to avoid to provoke it. He has certainly provoked it, and he will get it in storms, by his speech of yesterday. We do not know what are his Excellency's ideas of hospitality, but it is evident that he has no appreciation of what is expedient in an endeavour to secure the cooperation of the people. Lord Willingdon should remember, when he presumes to castigate others, that a duty to the Empire rests upon him to see that no word or deed of his in the high office which he fills, serves to injure the cause in which the King-Emperior and his Allies are striving. Does he think that he fulfils that duty by inviting the popular leaders to a Conference for the purpose of securing their cooperation in war measures and then deliberately insulting them? That sort of thing may do for Sir Michael O'Dwyer or Sir James Meston and their taluqdars, but it is highly dangerous in the Bombay Presidency and we must tell Lord Willingdon frankly that this gratuitous and unsustainable accusation against people who enjoy the confidence of the people, coming from such a quarter, is calculated to do a hundred times more harm than any political agitation could do. And in uttering it, he has done a grave disservice to the Empire.

We deplore deeply this utterance of Lord Willingdon and the subsequent incidents which induced Mr. Tilak and other Home Rule leaders to leave the meeting. Nothing but an attempt to utter disloyal sentiments could have justified the President in refusing to allow Mr. Tilak and Mr. Kelkar to speak. The first Resolution, in its terms, was more than a mere expression of loyalty, and invited discussion. There was no intention to move an amendment as his Excellency seemed to suppose, and why Mr. Kelkar was not allowed to put his "practical proposals" before the meeting is inexplicable, except on the basis that Lord Willingdon had made up his mind that no Home Rule leader could be trusted to speak on a resolution which expressed loyalty to the King-Emperor. Mr. Tilak and others were justified in leaving the meeting after this, but we are glad that Mr. Jinnah remained to express to the Governor, in the face of the assembly, his resentment at the insult offered to him and his fellow-workers in the Home Rule cause. That the matter can end there is impossible. Lord Willingdon has invited the storm. He must be prepared to face it.

PRUSSIANISM IN EDUCATION.

What is the main function that any educational system worth the name should subserve? It is, obviously, to enable a country to attain its fullest development by helping the individuals composing it to realise themselves completely. As a great Indian once said, the greatest work of Western education in the present state of India is not so much the encouragement of learning as the liberation of the Indian mind from the thraldom of old-world ideas, and the assimilation of all that is highest and best in the life and thought and character of the West. This work must be accomplished so that the people may be worthy of the heritage of civilisation left to them by their predecessors. This position was perceived as far back as 1894 by Lord Ripon who, addressing the Bombay University, said:

> "It seems to me, I must confess, that it is little short of folly that we should throw open to increasing numbers the rich stores of Western learning; that we should inspire them with European ideas, and bring them into the closest contact with English thought; and then that we should, as it were, pay no heed to the growth of those aspirations which we ourselves have created, and of those ambitions we have ourselves called forth."

Many years have elapsed since these words were spoken. What has been the advance made during these years? While, on the one hand, there has been a growing discontent on the part of the educated classes with the alien monopoly of political power and high administrative office, there has been, on the other, on the part of those who enjoy this monopoly, a rigid reluctance to relinquish it.

The most pernicious result of all this has been that the spirit of Prussianism which has pervaded all spheres of the country's activity has also mastered the educational system of the country. Education is the basic problem of all, because it vitally affects and determines the development of a people. That this development should be truly national, it is essential that the direction and control of education should also be national. This is a truism that has found practical acceptance in all civilized countries and that any emphasis on it should be necessary in this country indicates the wrong that has been done and is being done to India. Mr. Sastri, therefore, went to the root of the educational problem when, in his presidential address to the Bombay Educational Conference, he insisted that educational policy must be determined and carried out by those who have a live sense of the true destiny of the nation, which is that of equal partnership within the British Empire. As it is, the education of the children of the people,—that is, of those who are to be the future citizens of the country,—is under the exclusive control of men who want to leave the country as soon as they can, and whose interest in it is, therefore, only temporary and, what is worse, of men whose notion of India's future, as Mr. Sastri said, is not exactly the same and whose attitude, therefore, towards educational progress is too often one of marked suspicion. Mr. Sastri illustrated this by quoting the instance of the Tinnevelley Hindu College organised by some self-sacrificing young men on the model of the Ferguson College, which was looked at askance by the Educational Department and had to drop many of the proposed features before it could get to work and after it had commenced under these disabilities it had to abandon the scheme altogether because the head of the Educational Department pronounced against it. This is only one of the many instances that may be cited of the blighting effect on the educational progress of the country of the prevailing temper, policy and personnel of the Education Department.

This spirit of Prussianism finds its culmination in the attempt made to tyrannise over the minds of the people,—the worst and the most dangerous tyranny that men are capable of. The manifestations of this attempt are seen in the restriction of the natural liberties of the student and the teacher. Mr. Sastri truly characterised the debarring of teachers from taking their due share in the duties of wider citizenship as a fatal defect in the present educational system. As he contended, "it is the function of the teacher to equip his pupils not only with knowledge and the bias characteristic of the profession which they may select, but, above all, with character, and the best part of character consists in bearing a right attitude towards contemporary affairs." As it is, the life of "truncated citizenship," which they are compelled to live, makes it impossible for them "to mould and fashion the character of the young generation in a way in which the country has a right to expect them to do." We wish Mr. Sastri had also pleaded for the same freedom for the students of to-day who are deprived of that free and full development which the country has a right to expect for them. The spirit which is responsible for all this must go and for that purpose, as Mr. Sastri said, the country must demand that "the ministers of education who determine the educational policy and the Directors of Instruction as well as professors and principals who enforce it shall be Indians." "The Indianisation of services" in short, "is in no department more urgently required than in the Educational Department."

Notes of the Day.

Final Success Only Matters.

"The only thing that matters is the final success," said M. Clemenceau in the French Chamber on June 5. The sentence furnishes the keynote, not merely to his powerful speech, but also to the whole attitude of the Allies in regard to the struggle which has now reached its most critical stage. That keynote is complete confidence in ultimate victory. It is this confidence which has prompted the declaration that "in spite of any withdrawals we shall never capitulate." The situation, at the moment, is, indeed, grave and is bound to remain so for some time.

French Premier's Speech.

The explanation of this is not far to seek. "For four years," M. Clemenceau said, "our effectives have been wearing themselves out and our front is held by a line of soldiers which is becoming thinner and thinner. Our Allies have suffered enormous losses and now arrives a fresh mass of German divisions in good condition." It is not surprising if under the weight of this tremendous move the Allied forces—"the French soldiers fighting one against five and sleepless for three or four days"—should give way at some points. But the enemy's advantage—if it is an advantage—is only a temporary one. For the factors, which contribute to the confidence of the Allies, are more potent now than they have ever been before. "We," said M. Clemenceau, "have Allies representing the foremost nations in the world who have pledged themselves to continue the war until the attainment of success." Their resources are illimitable. Their sacrifices have been unsurpassed and will be still more so. "There is", as Mr. Lloyd George said, speaking at the Printers Pensions Association, "good ore in British hearts which has stood the test of centuries and will stand this." So will that great gallant people, across the channel, he continued, who are fighting for the honour of their native land, fighting without flinching. So also will the Americans who are coming "to play a hand in deciding the game."

Tribute to the Army.

But the principal inspirer of optimism is, of course, the Army itself. "The Army," said the French Premier, "is better than anything we could have expected." "These men," he continued in truly eloquent language, "make the Fatherland, they continue it and prolong it, that Fatherland without which no reform is possible, they die for an ideal, for history which is the foremost among the histories of civilised peoples" This spirit of noble sacrifice animates all the soldiers who are now fighting with unequalled courage and heroism so that freedom may be secured for the world. With such soldiers serving under a commander "who possesses the confidence of the Allies" and whom the Versailles Council has decided to thank publicly, victory is assured, though whether it comes soon or late, will depend on the energy with which the authorities and the peoples in all the Allied countries rise to the height of the situation.

The End and the Price.

If a fresh stimulus were needed for them to make their response equal to the measure of the demand, it is provided by the speech of Mr. Lloyd George at the Printers Pension Association. Mr. Lloyd George, as is his wont, has placed a new emphasis on the danger of a triumphant Prussian militarism. "The struggle to-day," he said truly, "was more material, more sordid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past." The Allies are now paying "a big, sad, harrowing price for victory," but "the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not equal in value what we were defending to-day."

The Old Game.

The Imperial Government's pledges to Ireland regarding the grant of Home Rule before enforcing conscription, would appear to have deeply exercised the minds of some of the old Tories. Apparently no device is considered by this class as too stale to serve a turn. One of these devices is familiar enough to us nearer home, and that is to represent that the Irish people "are not united enough, orderly enough and loyal enough." This is what Lord Salisbury has attempted to do in a letter to the London "Daily Telegraph." After maligning the Irish, he goes on to ask, "Are the working classes in Britain ready to give Self-Government to Irishmen, who refuse to share the burden of fighting and are making common cause with the Sinn Feiners, who are friends of Germany?" The British working classes know what is best for them to do and they could not have stated their intention more effectively than they have done in the Labour Executive's manifesto. They stand for Self-Government for all within the Empire and it is not likely that after the experiences of this war they are going to be taken in by the old Tory game. The working classes have sufficiently realised that if as a result of centuries of Government by the British bureaucracy the Irish are disunited and not orderly enough and loyal enough, it is one great reason why bureaucracy should make room for the Irish people to govern themselves.

The Cooperative Movement.

We wish to draw the attention of the Government of India and of those interested in the progress of the cooperative movement to the letter of the Hon. Rao Bahadur K. N. Kelkar which is published in another column, with reference to the Conference of the Registrars of Cooperative Societies which, it is announced, will be held at Simla towards the close of the rains. The object of the Conference is stated to be to enable the Government of India to pass final orders on the Report of the Committee on Cooperation. As we stated on Saturday, the recommendations of the Committee are most reactionary in many respects and are calculated, if given effect to, to place the movement in the leading strings of officialdom to a much greater degree than is the case at present. On the other hand, during the last few years—and especially during the last three years since the publication of the Report—the cooperative world, in common with the rest of the world, has moved forward considerably and there is a growing feeling among non-official cooperators that if the cooperative movement is to progress along right lines, its control must be transferred from the Government to the cooperators themselves.

Need of Non-Official Control.

Already in the Central Provinces, this transfer has been almost completely effected and the movement is practically guided and controlled by a Federation of cooperative institutions under an elected Governor. The Hon. Rao Bahadur Kelkar is the first elected Governor of this Federation and in his letter he has voiced the feelings of cooperators all over the country who are naturally anxious to have institutions started in every other part of the country, securing the control of the movement, which is intended to be a popular movement, in their own hands. This object will be difficult of attainment if the recommendations of the Committee are given effect to, without being modified in the light of non-official criticism and suggestions.

Police Officers as Coroners.

Nowhere, except in Madras, do the Police still exercise the functions of the Coroner. Mr. Eardley Norton who has some very interesting reminiscences to record in the "Looker-on," of his association with Madras, says that "alone of all the presidencies in Madras inquests are held by the Police." This remark has led the "Hindu" to comment on the anomaly of Police officers acting as coroners. Not only by their intimate association with crime, but also by their local influence on the public, the Police officers are quite unfitted to perform the work appertaining to that responsible office. In England, for instance, the Coroner is a very important official in the executive machinery of the State, and is clearly dissociated from the Police service, for there are cases in which the Police are naturally interested and were it otherwise there would be little chance of matters being sifted to the bottom. Miscarriages of justice would be at a premium. And anent this, our contemporary relates an incident, which has all the appearance of truth and to which Police methods, as known in this country, lend colour:

> A gardener or milkman or some such person was said to have been kicked in anger by a European—we cannot say if he aspires to the title of gentleman—when the Indian collapsed and in a few minutes breathed his last. The Police got wind of the tragedy and made an inquiry—and possibly held an inquest—no account of which appeared in the press and the dead body was hurried off and burnt, and neither the name of the European nor the tragic ending of the Indian was known to the newspaper reading public.

The story may be true or false. But the suspicion is there in the public mind that in the hands of the Police there is an inevitable failure of justice and that it is often dictated by the "prestige" and convenience of the Police. In order to restore confidence in the public mind there is only one method and that is for Madras to fall into line with Bombay and Bengal in the matter.

RENEWED PUSH ON FRENCH FRONT.

BETWEEN MONTDIDIER AND OISE.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

The enemy launched on Saturday midnight a violent attack North of Montdidier to the East of the Oise. After four hours an attack developed between Montdidier and Noyon. The battle is in progress. The French have improved their positions South of the Ourcq and between the Oisne and the Aisne. On Sunday the enemy's progress was appreciable in the centre of the battle line, while on the left and right, resistance is firm. On the British front there is nothing to report.

On the Italian front there was intense artillery activity from Astico to the Piave. A successful British coup-de-main is reported on the South of the Arsa.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9, 4-55 p.m.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. June 10.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—The Germans launched at midnight a violent artillery preparation from the region north of Montdidier to the east of the Oise. Our batteries immediately intensified their counter-fire.

At 4-30 in the morning the enemy attacked between Montdidier and Noyon. We are resisting with magnificent bravery in the "cover zone." The battle is now in progress.

ALLIED GAINS EAST OF HAUTEBRAYE.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we this morning carried out detail operation east of Hautebraye and gained ground, taking sixty prisoners.

South of the Ourcq we improved our positions east of Chezy.

The enemy, who last night succeeded in penetrating our lines in the direction of Vinly, was immediately ejected by a counter-attack. We simultaneously carried Eloup Wood and this morning we captured the wood immediately south of Brusieres, taking 200 prisoners, including five officers, in these operations.

GERMAN REPULSE WEST OF RHEIMS.

West of Rheims after sharp bombardment the enemy attacked Vrigny district and sustained serious losses, without achieving any result.

DEVELOPMENT OF OFFENSIVE.

ALLIED TROOPS EVERYWHERE WITHSTAND SHOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10, 2-35 a.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 10.

A French communiqué says this morning the offensive developed with sustained violence on a front of thirty-five kilometres between Montdidier and the Oise.

The enemy using important forces repeatedly strove to break in our lines, but the troops everywhere withstood the shock and along the whole battle-line fought obstinately, stopping or seriously lowing down the enemy thrust.

On our left the enemy did not succeed in crossing our cover zone and our troops are at close grips with the enemy on the line through Rubescourt, Laferetoy and Mortemer.

In the centre, the enemy's progress was more appreciable. After successive attacks, which were murderous for the enemy, they gained a footing in the villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Marseilles, where our first line units are contesting the ground foot by foot.

On the right, the enemy encountered similar resistance and in spite of repeated efforts was held on the front from Belval to Cannectancourtville.

NOTHING TO REPORT ON BRITISH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9, 10-5 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 10.

A British communiqué says there is nothing to report.

ACTIONS NEAR NIEUPORT AND DIXMUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9, 10-30 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 10.

A Belgian communiqué says artillery actions were particularly lively in the regions of Nieuport and Dixmude during the past two days.

The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines near St. Georges last night.

BRITISH AERIAL ATTACKS ON ENEMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10, 2-35 a.m.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. June 10.

In a communique with regard to aviation Sir D. Haig says: Low clouds interfered with air work on 8th June, but our aeroplanes constantly machine-gunned the enemy behind his lines.

We, co-operating with the French, heavily bombed Nesle and Fresnoy-les-Roye. Nine tons were dropped in daytime. We dropped two tons in the night on the Don railway station and Salome dump, eastward of Labassee.

We brought down four and drove down two enemy machines. No British machine is missing.

GOTHA FELLED AT DUNKIRK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 10.

A Gotha which attacked Dunkirk, was felled by gunfire and the crew of three captured.

FUTURE OF GERMAN SUBMARINISIM.

VERY LITTLE BOTHER EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4, 2-40 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 10.

At a meeting at the Belfast Sailors and Soldiers Service Club, the Senior Naval Officer in Belfast said that the submarine returns for the past three months were very good, much better than was anticipated. He fully expected that before summer was over submarines would give very little bother.

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENCE OF PARIS.

A MEASURE OF PRECAUTION.

PARIS, June 6.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 10.

A decree appoints a committee under the authority of the Minister for War for the defence of the entrenched camp of Paris charged to carry out measures for organising, arming and provisioning the entrenched camp. General Dubail, Military Governor, is appointed President of the committee.

The "Petit Parisien" says the decree proves that the Government means to stick at nothing to keep the capital inviolate. Events of the past fortnight have proved the necessity for preparing for a surprise, however improbable. An eventual attack on the entrenched camp may be very distant and may perhaps still be averted. The decree is an act of foresight not despair and should strengthen and not disturb the population.

TREATMENT OF ENEMY PRISONERS.

NATURE OF RETALIATION.

LONDON, June 7, 3-5 a.m.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 10.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that counter-measures have been taken respecting the treatment of German war prisoners in consequence of the German cruelties to the captured British troops. These retaliatory measures are extremely mild in comparison. For example, German prisoners are deprived of minor comforts and pleasures like newspapers and the use of band instruments and are required to attend parade frequently. The Germans cynically declined to raise the point at the Exchange of Prisoners conference on the 8th June.

RELIEF TO PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

INCREASED GRANTS PROVIDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 6, 1-5 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 10.

The War Office announces that owing to representations regarding the greatly increased cost of all goods in Turkey and the difficulty experienced by war prisoners in obtaining the necessaries of life, the Netherlands Minister in Constantinople has been authorised to make increased grants to war prisoners from the Relief Fund at his disposal. It is hoped that the conditions of British war prisoners in Turkey will be thereby much ameliorated.

In accordance with the Turco-British agreement, several persons attached to the Dutch Legation in Constantinople, have been instructed to visit British war prisoners in Turkey with a view to promoting their interests.

POLISH VICTORY IN REICHSTAG BYE-ELECTION.

AMSTERDAM, June 8.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 10.

In the Reichstag bye-election at Lublinitz, a Polish candidate won a seat from the Centre Party by 12,500 votes against 8,000.

ACTIVITY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT FROM ASTICO TO PIAVE

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH COUP-DE-MAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9, 7-25 p.m.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. June 10.

An Italian communiqué says:—There was somewhat intense artillery fire from Astico to the Piave. A British party south of the Assa River carried out a successful coup-de-main and inflicted considerable losses, bringing back eleven prisoners.

Attempted enemy attacks at Vallaras and the Astico valley were arrested by our fire.

Airships and aeroplanes bombed railway stations, aviation camps and enemy huts and also machine-gunned moving troops. We exploded a large ammunition dump at Nattarello.

Five enemy machines were felled.

SWITZERLAND AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COLLECTION OF USEFUL DOCUMENTS.

LONDON, June 8, 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 10.

The President, addressing the Council of the States, said that Switzerland was assembling documents relative to the constitution of a League of Nations in order to be prepared in case Switzerland's services were required in connection with the establishment of a durable peace.

"MOMENT OPPORTUNE TO INITIATE PEACE."

A DUTCH SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9, 11-40 p.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 10.

Amsterdam.—Dresselhuys and two other members of the States-General in a long communication to the "Nieuw Rotterdam Courant" urge that the moment is opportune for the Dutch Government to initiate a peace movement by sounding belligerent governments regarding the basis upon which they would enter into negotiations.

AIR-RAIDS ON OPEN TOWNS.

STATEMENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8. 1-10 a.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 10.

Amsterdam.—In the Reichstag, Wuckhoff of the Centre Party said that Germany could not suggest cessation of aerial attacks on towns outside the war zone, but would await proposals from the enemy, none of whom had even made such a proposal which would be conscientiously examined, although compensation would be demanded in order that German interests should not suffer.

DISTRUCTION OF KONINGIN REGENTES.

WAS SHE TORPEDOED?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 10.

Although Lord Newton states that he refuses to believe that the hospital ship Koningin Regentes was torpedoed the weight of evidence seems to leave very little doubt that the ship was the victim of a U-boat. The Captain interviewed said "There is not the slightest doubt that it was a torpedo. My direct impression after the explosion was that it was a torpedo. This is the fourth time that I have been in a marine disaster; my ship has three times run upon a mine so I have had some experience. This time the shock was quite different and the explosion did not give such a loud report as a mine."

Quartermaster Decklery says he heard a whistling noise and saw a torpedo coming. It was impossible for him to be mistaken he says because he often watched torpedo exercises and formerly served in the Dutch Navy.

Three other members of the crew declare positively that they saw a torpedo. I transpires that it had been given out that the British delegates to the War Prisoners' Conference were to travel by the Koningin Regentes but with a view to evading a possible espionage of agents they finally travelled by the Sindora.

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" declares it is impossible to doubt that a torpedo sank the ship. A message from the Hague says the "Nieuwe Courant" points out that the wilful destruction of the Koningin Regentes occurred under circumstances which practically exclude a mistake. there cannot, it says, be a submarine commander who does not know why hospitalships again and again cross the North Sea. The paper further draws attention to the fact that the Germans always said that the particular sound of a paddle-boat was clearly recognisable by a submarine and asks, "was one of the submarine heroes afraid that the conference at the Hague would give the war a somewhat more humane character? Was it the deed of a madman?". The newspaper considers that speedy German action is necessary.

The following receipt of the first official reports of the sinking of the Regentes naval authorities have ordered a fresh enquiry by a special technical commission.

GEN. FOCH'S STRATEGY.

THE DECISIVE ATTACK.

EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 10.

An important article on strategy by General Foch is published to-day in the newspaper "Field." General Foch argues that modern war in order to arrive at its end of imposing its will on the enemy recognises only one means, namely the destruction of the enemy's organised forces. War undertakes and prepares for this destruction by the battle which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganises his command, destroys discipline and liaisons and nullifies the fighting powers of the units. In order completely to achieve this object the battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle even well conducted is simply a game which must be replayed. It is an obvious corollary from this that the offensive, whether started at the beginning of the action or whether it follows the defensive, can alone give results and consequently must at the finish always be adopted.

DEVELOPMENT OF DECISIVE ATTACK.

Theoretically, the conduct of a battle is carrying through a decisive attack to success and to apply one's forces in greater strength and unexpectedly at a given point and at a given moment. In practice, other things must be taken into account. The idea of protection reappears and absorbs the forces. Numerous combats of lesser importance are necessary, but undoubtedly the decisive attack is the very keystone of the battle and all other actions which make up the battle must only be envisaged, considered, organised and provided with forces in the measure in which they prepare to facilitate and guarantee the development of the decisive attack characterised by its mass, its surprise and its speed and for which, consequently, it is essential to reserve the maximum force possible of troops of manoeuvre.

BATTLE OF MANOEUVRE.

In the manoeuvre battle the reserve, namely the prepared bludgeon, is organised, kept at the back and carefully instructed to execute a single act of battle from which results are expected, namely the decisive attack. The reserve is husbanded with the extremest parsimony, so that the bludgeon may be strong enough and the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the vnish, without any lurking idea of saving them a well thought out plan of winning the battle at the point chosen and determined, the reserves are thrown in altogether in action surpassing in violence and energy all other phases of the battle.

FRONTAL FIGHTING V. DECISIVE ATTACK.

After dwelling on the essential points to be considered in connection with organisation of the scheme for a decisive attack and showing how it may have to be varied owing to altered enemy plans, General Foch argues that frontal fighting absorbs in practice the greater part of all the forces and of time, whereas the decisive attack employs the lesser part of the troops and lasts only a few moments; a double effect of perspective, which confirms superficial minds in the idea that frontal fighting is the battle, because they judge only by the quantity (of forces or time) not by the results and causes of them.

"ONE SINGLE ARGUMENT WORTHWHILE."

General Foch in conclusion says we must not be deceived by appearances. Although the theory fails when applied by feeble hands and accessories obscure the main principles, yet history and reason show us that in a battle there is one single argument which is worth while, namely the decisive attack, which alone is capable of assuring the overthrow of the adversary.

LABOUR CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OHANNESBURG "NATIVE'S" DEMAND'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10, 2-35 a.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 10.

Capetown.—Four thousand natives employed by the Johannesburg Municipality have demanded an increase in wages of sixpence daily. The Town Council at prolonged sittings is considering the demand. It is hoped that the sanitary and other public services will be maintained.

The anxious condition of labour affairs in Johannesburg is indicated by the South African Mineworkers' Union declining the suggestion of the Federation of Trades to await the formulation of demands by kindred unions and insisting that the demands shall be immediately met. They are, principally, an increase of 25 per cent. in wages owing to cost of living and irrespective of the present sliding scale war bonus.

MORE COMMISSIONS TO INDIANS.

QUESTION STILL BEING "SYMPATHETICALLY CONSIDERED.'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5, 8-40 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 10.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. Rees, Mr. Montagu detailed the main features of the present recruiting movement in India. He said the question of granting more Commissions to Indians was being sympathetically considered.

ANNEXATIONS ALL ROUND.

MEANING OF PEACE OFFENSIVE.

LAST WEAPON WITH ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 10, 6-15 a.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 10.

The French press is lengthily discussing the latest German peace offensive initiated by the "Kreuz Zeitung" and other German papers mainly on the lines of annexation in the West as well as in the East. Frenchmen invite Germany exactly to define her objectives if she wishes serious discussion, but they point out that if Germany and Austria possess territorial pledges, the Allies have others because they hold the mastery of the seas and are able with the co-operation of the two Americas to close to the Central Powers the commercial outlets indispensable to their economic existence making the game even.

Auguste Cauvain writing in "Journal des Debats" asks the Allies plainly to define the general political situation arising from the war without making indictment or enumerating claims, but merely enumerating the great principles on which the settlement of individual questions depends.

The Socialist deputy Marcel Cachin in "L'heure" thinks there is no harm in approaching the subject of peace which should be the first thought of all Governments.

The "Temps" attributes the peace offensive to the German idea that France is about to be crushed and says the defence of Paris suffices for the war aim at present.

PRUSSIAN OPPRESSION IN ALSACE.

PROTEST IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9, 7-55 a.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 10.

Amsterdam.—The "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" says as a result of visits of Count Burian to Sofia and Constantinople, Austro-German military unity will be extended to Bulgaria and Turkey, a Supreme War Council having right to transfer troops from one army to another.

In the Reichstag the Socialist Wendel denounced the military dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine. He said that before the war four-fifths of the population was strongly pro-German, but now conditions were entirely reversed.

The Progressive Waldstein corroborated Wendel's statement.

General Wrisberg said that only two persons in Alsace-Lorraine had been imprisoned as a result of War Emergency Law.

Waldstein interrupted shouting "Hundreds."

Groeber of the Centre Party said that unfortunately the Reichstag's wishes regarding the repatriation of the people of Alsace-Lorraine had not been fulfilled. Surely permanent banishment from Alsace-Lorraine went beyond the necessities of war.

Hauss, Alsatian, said that persons acquitted by a military court, had been re-banished and that was an insult to the law. Undoubtedly discontent prevailed in Alsace, but if the Reichstag did its duty, discontent would vanish.

Boehle, Socialist, said that the silence of the Reichstag would mean complicity in the oppression of Alsatians.

GERMANS OCCUPY LISKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9, 3-30 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 10.

A telegram from Kharkoff states that the Germans have occupied the railway junction of Lisky near Voroness to which the Soviets had fallen back.

"DEATH TO ENEMIES OF PEOPLE."

FRANTIC APPEAL OF BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW, May 31.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 10.

As has already been done in Petrograd all chief Moscow newspapers have been suppressed.

A Bolshevik manifesto calls workmen and peasants to arms "For bread, for children, fathers and mothers." It urges armed resistance against counter-revolutionaries and conspirators, also "Death to enemies of the people."

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR BOURESCHES BREAKS DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10, 6-15 a.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 10.

An American communiqué says:—A fresh enemy attack at night northwestward of Chateau Thierry in the vicinity of Bouresches broke down with severe enemy losses.

DECORATIONS FOR I. A. OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6, 3-'5 p.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 10.

The "Gazette" announces the following Birthday Honours to Indian Army Officers for valuable services in connection with military operations in Egypt:—

To be C.B. Major-General H D Watson.

Promoted to be Major Generals, Lieut-Colonels J. Hill and P. C. Palin.

Promoted to Brevet rank. Lt.-Col., C. A. Goodwin and Major C. A. Gill.

Distinguished Service Order is conferred on Major R. W. Henderson, Military Crosses on Capt. C. O. Harvey. Lieutenants J. A. De Rosse and A. E. Powell and Jemadar Hasan Shah.

Meritorious Service Medals are awarded to Sergeants R. G. Bruce, P. E. Harnell and G. Lawrence.

GERMANY AND HUMAN RACE.

PREMIER ON MISSION OF ALLIES.

"WIN, WITH A STOUT HEART."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 11-50 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 10.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking at a dinner of the Printers Pension Association said that the present generation of British subjects had made unsurpassed sacrifices together with our Allies for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of most encouraging things was the superb valour, trained and skilled, with which Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the enemy. It was most encouraging because they were coming in steadily—there was a great flow—and we were depending upon them.

If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world to live in. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies of men, and the lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle to-day was more material, more sordid and brutal than almost any which had been imposed upon Europe. If the enemy were successful, civilisation would be flung back into the dark dungeons of the past. (Applause). We were paying a big, sad, harrowing price for victory, but the sum the sum total of human wretchedness which had been paid for victory would not equal in value what we were defending to-day.

"The crisis is not past but with a stout heart we shall win through. (Applause) Then woe to the plague. (Loud applause.) In the interests of the human race it must be stamped out. The world cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for. This is a country which faced a great crisis in the past."

"We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material but consolidate good metal. There is the good ore in British hearts which has stood the test of centuries and will stand this. (Applause.) So will that great gallant people across the channel who are fighting for the honour of their native land, fighting without flinching. I have seen them. I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. (Applause.) They are full of courage and determination to fight through to the end and it is a United France more than ever. So it is a United Britain. We have sunk political differences. Although controversies will recur after the war the deluge will have swept away land marks and there will be different methods of dealing with things. Meanwhile let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and in resolve never to give in; let Britain stand like a breakwater against this torrent and God willing we will break it in twain." (Applause.)

GOAL GREATER THAN SACRIFICE.

SIR J. WARD ON VICTORY TO COME.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 9, 11-40 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 10.

Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister of New Zealand, interviewed after absence from England for twelve months, stated that he was impressed with the appearance of the country from the productive point of view. He opined that the heaviness of prospective British corps and the increased area cultivated proved that Germany's chance of starving Britain through submarinism was doomed to absolute failure. The war could only end in a pronounced certain victory for the British Empire and her powerful Allies. New Zealand was resolved to do its part till victory. The sacrifice of men was great, but goal was greater.

GERMANY AND PACIFIC COLONIES.

PERILS OF THEIR RETURN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 9, 4-40 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 10.

Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand in an interview said he had brought from New Zealand the promise of inflexible resolve to do all in their power to carry the war to a successful end. New Zealand was convinced that only satisfactory end was one which would render Germany incapable of resuming war or to continue any menace to the peaceful progress of free nations.

The Colonies in the pacific ought not to be returned to Germany or she would use them for strategical purposes, naval bases, wireless stations and aerodromes—a peril which must be averted.

GERMAN GARRISON IN UKRAINE.

REPLACED BY AUSTRIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9, 7-55 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 10.

A telegram from Moscow dated June 1st, says that German troops sent to the French front from the Ukraine, have been replaced by the Austrians.

It is officially denied that negotiations have begun in Moscow on the subject of the future German control of the Trans-Siberian railway as far as Irkutsk.

FUNCTION OF IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

QUESTIONS ABOUT DOMINIONS TO BE DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 10, 6-15 a.m.
Recd. midnight June 10.

Newspapers publish long special articles and editorials welcoming the Imperial Conference.

The "Daily Telegraph" says "To have them among us moving in our midst sharing the innermost councils of the British Cabinet is at once a stimulus and an inspiration." The journal points out that the Conference will consist as last year of a special continuous series of meetings of the War Cabinet, though the War Cabinet can of course call in at any time any other minister whose department is specially interested. It says it is possible that something further may be done at the coming Conference to give sharper definition to the principles laid down last year affecting the Dominions though it is unlikely that much time will be spent in theoretic problems while the sole pre-occupation of every delegate is how soonest to bring the war to a victorious end.

"Australia and New Zealand have sent their Premiers to declare fearlessly the new Australian Monroe doctrine of 'Hands off the Pacific.' Discussions on that theme alone must be of first rate importance from the obvious bearing it has upon any possible terms of peace."

DUTY OF A FREE PEOPLE.

GEN. BOTHA ON ALLIED CAUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ESTCOURT (NATAL), June 9, 6-30 p.m.
Recd. midnight June 10.

General Botha in a speech said that South Africa would be unworthy of the free constitution if it did not recognise the call on behalf of the Allied cause. "To-day the Allies are fighting against odds, but I believe in God and he will never allow a righteous cause to fail. Even if Paris fell, we should not cease, because we shall not surrender our faith and our freedom." (Cheers).

General Botha urged all fit men immediately to enlist. He also dwelt on the success of the scheme for obtaining recruits by substitutes.

WILSON, MERCIER AND SALANDRA.

ASSOCIATES OF PARIS ACADEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 9, 8 p.m.
Recd. midnight June 10.

The Committee of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has nominated President Wilson, Cardinal Mercier and Signor Salandra, former Premier of Italy, as candidates for the three vacant foreign associateships.

BRITISH GIFT OF AEROPLANES TO CHILE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 9.
Recd. midnight June 10.

Newspapers warmly appreciate the British gift of twenty aeroplanes to Chile which they describe as a further demonstration of Anglo-Chilian friendship.

ATTACK AGAINST FRENCH STOPPED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 3 a.m.
Recd. midnight June 10.

Reuter's correspondent with British headquarters says: The enemy attack against the French in Flanders recaptured Locre Hospice, but attempts to advance beyond it were repulsed.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE OPENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, June 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., June 10.

The prisoners of War Conference has opened.

COALITIONIST RETURNED AT GRAVESEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8, 2-50 a.m.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 10.

The By-election at Gravesend has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Richardson (Coalitionist)	1,312
Mr. Davis (Independent Coalitionist)	1,106
Mr. Hinley (Independent Labourite)	562

TO DO UTMOST FOR ALLIES.

SOUTH AFRICA'S DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 6, 1-10 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 10.

Mr. Burton, South African Minister of Railways, delegate to the War Cabinet, interviewed by Reuter, said:—

The general outlook in South Africa was entirely promising. The country was enjoying extraordinary prosperity and there was a notable spirit of enterprise agriculturally, industrially and commercially. The possibilities of development were undoubtedly great. South Africa had made a substantial contribution of men to the war and the policy of South African Government was now as always to do the utmost to help the Allies whose cause it recognised as its own vitally and deeply. The great majority of South African people keenly supported the Government and a substantial proportion of recruits now enlisting were of Dutch extraction.

FRENCH ENTER ELOUP.

HOSTILE ATTACKS AT CHEZY-DAMMRRD SHATTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9, 2-30 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 10.

A French communiqué says there was a sharp artillery fire in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre between the Oise, the Aisne and south of the Aisne. We continued our progress in the region of Neuilly and Bussiares and entered the village of Eloup.

The enemy attempted to wipe out our gain yesterday on the Chezy-Dammard front but their violent counterattacks were shattered and we entirely maintained our gains.

SUCCESSFUL ANGLO-FRENCH RAIDS.

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED NEAR GIVENCHY-LEZ-LABASSEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9, 1-15 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 10.

A British communiqué says last night we made a successful raid southward of Beaumont Hamel taking thirty prisoners. A successful French raid northward of Bailleul took a few prisoners.

We repulsed raids south-eastward and eastward of arras in the neighbourhood of Givenchy-lez-Labassee. There was hostile artillery fire above the normal between Villers Britonneux and Albert and between Givenchy and Robecq.

ENEMY ATTACKS N.-W. OF CHATAU THIERRY REPULSED.

ALLIED LINES INTACT EVERY WHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9, 4-30 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 10.

North-west of Chateau Thierry hostile attacks on a front of two miles during the night after artillery preparation were repulsed with heavy enemy losses. The enemy did not reach our lines anywhere.

A SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID

HOSTILE CANNONADING BETWEEN ALBERS AND ARRAT.

LONDON, June 8, 12-45 p.m.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., June 9.

A British communiqué says we took a few prisoners last night, in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hulloch. Our patrols inflicted casualties in the Strazeele sector.

Hostile cannonading was active northward of Albert and south-east of Arras.

U. S. REFUSES TO RELEASE A SPY.

EFFECTIVE REPLY TO ENEMY THREAT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8. 6-50 a.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 10.

Washington.—The State Department has refused Germany's demand for release of Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried London, described as a citizen of the United States under arrest in Germany as a spy. Germany proposed the exchange through the Swiss Government, threatening reprisals if refused.

It appears that London served in the Russian army, was condemned to death at Warsaw, but the sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment. Rintelen was one of the most important German spies. He was arrested in England and sent to the United States at the request of the United States Government. He was sentenced in New York in February last with ten other Germans to eighteen months' imprisonment for conspiring to destroy Entente munitions.

GERMAN THREAT OF REPRISALS.

The State Department, replying to the German proposal for exchange, curtly pointed out that if reprisals on Americans were contemplated for Rintelen's confinement, "It would be wise for the German Government to consider that if it acts on that principle, it will inevitably be understood to invite similar reciprocal action on the part of the United States with respect to the great number of German subjects in this country."

AMERICA'S RECORD SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 8.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 10.

There were record ship launchings and also deliveries in May. Seventy-one hulls were launched, of which 39 were steel, totalling over 228,000 tons and 32 were wooden, totalling over 115,000 tons.

INSIGNIA OF K. C. B. E. FOR SIR W. MANNING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 6, 1-5 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 10.

The King has invested Sir W. Manning with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

APPEARANCE OF A NEW STAR,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9, 7-40 p.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., June 10.

A large new star of the magnitude 0.9 has suddenly appeared in the constellation of Aquila. It was observed at several places in England on Saturday night and is easily visible to the naked eye.

PROPOSAL FOR YUGO-SLAV ARMY.

FAVOURABLY CONSIDERED IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8, 4-35 p.m.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 10.

"The Times" correspondent telegraphs from Washington that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is favourably considering the Yugo-Slav leaders' proposal to provide an army up to half-a-million Yugo-Slavs in America, who are at present classed as alien enemies.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE ACROSS CHANNEL.

PARIS TO LONDON IN 165 MINUTES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 8.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 10.

Two French airmen carried three hundred kilogrammes of mail from Paris to London in two hours and forty-five minutes. They immediately returned and arrived in Paris in two hours thirty-five minutes.

LETTERS OF REICHSTAG MEMBERS.

CENSORED BY "BLACK BUREAU."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, June 8.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 10.

In the Reichstag in the debate on censorship, Independent Socialist Haase, complained that letters of the members of the Reichstag were secretly censored by the "Black Bureau."

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 8, 2-25 p.m.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 10.

An official statement gives the names of the following attending the forthcoming Imperial War Cabinet and War Conference meetings:—

Canada.—Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Meighen, Minister of the Interior, Mr. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Mr. Rowell, President of the Privy Council.

Australia.—Premier Hughes, Mr. Joseph Cook, the Navy Minister.

New Zealand.—Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister.

South Africa.—General Smuts and Mr. Burton, Minister for Railways.

Newfoundland.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd.

India.—Mr. E. S. Montagu, and Sir Satyendra Sinha, and the Maharajah of Patiala, will attend the War Conference.

RUSSIANS EXPELLED FROM FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 10.

The Finnish Government has decreed the immediate expulsion of the Russians under the penalty of fine or imprisonment. Many Russians have been arrested in Helsingfors.

SECURING PRICES OF PALM PRODUCTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 8-30 p.m.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 10.

In the House of Commons replying to Lord Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Hewins stated that the matter of securing to natives more adequate prices for palm kernels and palm oil would not be overlooked notwithstanding the difficulty of the problem.

U. BOATS ON AMERICAN COAST.

A STIMULUS TO RECRUITING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9, 7-55 a.m.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 10.

A cablegram from Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, is published. He says the activities of German submarines on the American coast have in no way changed the policy of the Government. The road to France will be kept open and there will be no weakening of our naval forces in Europe. Germany's attempt to bring frightfulness to our doors has stimulated recruiting.

CANADA, RESOLUTE AND INDOMITABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9, 7-55 a.m.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 10.

Sir Robert Borden interviewed, observed that the spirit of the Canadian people will continue resolute and indomitable to the end. Certain disturbances in Quebec were greatly exaggerated by the press. The people of Quebec were recently more thoroughly awakened to the gravity of the situation and young men were coming forward under the Military Service Act and voluntarily to do duty in the cause which they regarded as involving the future of their country. He concluded by paying a tribute to the quality of the American troops he had seen. He said the enemy had yet to learn to its cost the wonderful power of the great sister commonwealth.

POWDER FACTORY EXPLOSION IN CASTILLAZO BOLLATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, June 9, 2-5 p.m.
Recd 5-30 p.m., June 10.

Thirty-five were killed and one hundred injured in an explosion at the powder factory at Castillazo Bollate in the province of Milan. The damage was slight. The explosion was apparently accidental.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO REGULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 8-40 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 10.

Replying to Sir J. Rees, Mr. Montagu explained that the proposed amendment to the regulations for Civil Service examinations cabled on May 25th and 31st, did not refer to candidates who were subjects of Native States, but provided for the special case of a candidate who, being himself a British subject, was born or whose father or mother were born outside his Majesty's Dominions.

Replying to Mr. Peto, Mr. Montagu stated that the extension of children's allowance to junior officers of the Indian Army was being considered.

EDUCATION BILL.

ATTENDANCE IN CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6, 1-5 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 10.

In the House of Commons, Sir Henry Hibbert urged that the clause in the Education Bill establishing compulsory continuation instruction, either full time to the age of sixteen or part time to eighteen, would handicap the cotton trade in competition with Japan, China and India.

Mr. Fisher announced that he would move an amendment providing exemption for seven years of persons between 16 and 18 from the obligation to attend continuation schools; also, if local education authority desired it the number of hours in which young persons were required to attend continuation schools, should be 280 instead of 320 annually during the seven years.

TWO INDIAN WAR HEROES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6, 3-5 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 10.

In the Birthday Honours in the "Gazette" for distinguished service in connection with military operations in Egypt, the Military Cross is conferred on Subadar Ali Maher, and the Distinguished Conduct Medal on Havildar Rur Singh, both of Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 6, 8-50 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., June 10.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the price is unchanged. If the rise of one per cent. in insurance from New York to London, foreshadowed from New York, materialises, quite possibly this will be reflected in the London price.

V. C. FOR SERJ. MOUNTAIN

A STORY OF SUPREME FEARLESSNESS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 7, 3-10 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., June 10.

The "Gazette" announces the award of three Victoria Crosses, including Sergeant Albert Mountain of West Yorks, who showed an outstanding example of supreme fearlessness and initiative. Sergeant Mountain's company was compelled to fall back before advancing enemy mass. Volunteers for counter-attack being called for, Sergeant Mountain and a party of ten men stepped forward. He then advanced on the flank with a Lowis gun and enfiladed the enemy patrol of which about a hundred were killed. Sergeant Mountain rallied and organised his party defensively, and covered the retirement of the rest of the company and with one noncom and four men successfully held at bay six hundred Germans for half an hour. Later he took the command of the flank post which was in air and held on for twenty-seven hours until finally surrounded. Sergeant Mountain was one of the few who managed to fight his way back.

SENSATIONAL ROBBERY IN MELBOURNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 9, 7-45 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 10.

A telegram from Melbourne dated May 31st, says that two Treasury Clerks conveying four thousand sterling to Government Printing Works for the payment of employees, were held up by masked men with revolvers. The robbers escaped with the loot though hotly pursued. The acting Officer in charge of the Victorian Railway Union has been arrested in connection with the robbery.

SIR HERBERT TREE'S GRAVE.

A memorial has now been erected over the grave of the late Sir Herbert Tree at Hampstead. It is, says "The Times," a reproduction in stone of the statue of the "Mourning Woman" in the British Museum, the gracious and sorrowful dignity of which suggests the loss to art of the dead actor.

The discription, the letters of which are being carefully drawn from those on the Trajan column in Rome and are to be carved shortly, is headed with the simple words, "Ars luget," beneath which appear the name and dates. Following are Sir Herbert's favorite lines from Richard 11, "Mount, mount my soul." The grave is enclosed by a kerb, within which hyacinth, scyllas, and blue muscari are now in bloom. On the kerb it is proposed later to add Milton's lines:—

"In the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love.
"There entertain him all the saints above,
"In solemn troops and sweet societies."

SCENES AT WAR CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 5.)

such an admirable way what he wanted to say and he thanked him heartily for the generous sentiments which he had given expression to. He was only anxious to secure the entire sympathy and support of all, and he was heartened by the feeling with which the great majority of the people in the Presidency would rally to him. He had asked them to give him all the help in their power. Mr. Jinnah had reproached him, but he had no wish to hurt him (Mr. Jinnah) and he did not think he had doubted the loyalty of Home Rulers.

Mr. Jinnah asked his Excellency to refer to his speech and if he could show that he (Mr. Jinnah) was wrong in his interpretation, he would withdraw his protest.

His Excellency then read the passage from his speech which bore out Mr. Jinnah's words.

During this incident the Hon. Mr. Carmichael became very excited and shouted to Mr. Jinnah "Sit down."

Lord Willingdon continuing said he had suggested to the Home Rulers that that was the time to support the Government. The result of it had been, he was afraid, they wished to have terms. He had told them that it was a crisis for the Empire; ad he hoped that every citizen of the Empire in the Bombay Presidency had sufficient sense of his duty and of his duty to theEmpire.

He thanked the meeting for the heartening message that they had given to him and he hoped that he had the support of the majority. He hoped that his Presidency would always remain where she was, always at the top. (Cheers.)

The Conference then terminated.

DR. NAIR'S PASSPORT.

LUCKNOW CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, June 10.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held on Sunday evening under the chairmanship of Nawab Zulcader Jung. A resolution protesting against the granting of a passport to Dr. Nair and at the same time canceling the passports issued to the members of the Home Rule deputation as an action displaying a differential and partial treatment and creating a sense of keen disappointment and widespread resentment throughout the country, was moved by the Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra and seconded by Mr. A. P. Sen and was carried unanimously.

The chairman of the meeting was authorised to cable the substance of the resolution. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

MAHOMEDANS IN PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE..

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, June 10.

The following resolution was passed at a general meeting of Poona Anjuman Islam held yesterday under the chairmanship of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—That this Anjuman respectfully begs to express its deep feelings of sorrow that no qualified Mahomedan candidate has been appointed in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service since 1911 and respectfully draws the attention of the Government to the fact that this has been done notwithstanding that several candidates possessing all necessary qualifications for the post were available.

Another resolution authorised the Chairman to forward copies of the first resolution to the Secretary to the Government and other members of the Legislative Council.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 10.

Monsoon is reviving in south-east Arabian Sea. Western disturbance combined with monsoon has given fairly widespread rain in the extreme north. Rain has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Malabar and local in Assam, western half United Provinces, North-west Frontier Province and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Punjab. The chief amounts were:—Port Blair six inches, Mergui three, Silchar and Mymensingh two, Jessore three, Narayanganj and Balasore one and a half, False Point, Patna two, Lucknow four, Roorkee, Mukteswar, Mussooree two, Bareilly and Dehra Dun one, Lahore, Sialkot one and a half, Parachinar one, Mangalore, Cochin two, Calicut one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into south-east Punjab, east of United Provinces and of Central India and on north Madras.

"CHARLIE" AND THE QUEEN.

During a visit by the Queen to one of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society's homes in London recently, a submarined crew was being cared for, and one of the crew, an Irishman named Charlie was bearing forth eloquently on their experiences. He went on and on, until at length another sailor in the audience called out: "Dry up, Charlie, the lady wants to go." The Queen smiled and spoke kindly to Charlie, who, asked later what he had to say about his conversation with the Queen, remarked: "I would face twenty submarines more now."

This incident was related by the Rev. T. Eynon Davies, at a meeting of the world's Evangelical Alliance.

The Chief of Phaltan, Shrimant Malojirao, who recently received an honorary Second-Lieutenantship from the Government of India, announced on the King's Birthday a subscription of Rs. 50,000 to the War Loan and has resolved to make primary education free and compulsory in Phaltan town.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BENGAL LEADING UP

The progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 8 p.m., on the 10th June, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through the Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	... 6,22,58,400
Bombay	... 2,89,97,200
United Provinces ...	... 1,02,73,000
Madras	... 98,13,300
Punjab	... 49,28,200
Minor Administrations	... 47,00,500
Burma	... 33,12,400
Central Provinces	... 10,50,100
Bihar and Orissa ...	... 8,61,900
Assam	... 21,500
Total Rs.	12,62,16,500

CONFERENCE OF CO-OPERATIVE REGISTRARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is announced that a Conference of all the Registrars of Co-operative Societies will be held at Simla sometime towards the end of the next rains to advise Government on the technical and controversial recommendations of the Committee on Co-operation. From a popular point the Committee's report contain many controversial recommendations and it is generally believed that the proposals on the whole do not come up to the expectations of the public. Under these circumstances it is felt that representative non-official co-operators ought to be invited to take part in the deliberations of the Conference. The Registrars were examined before the Committee some of them were consulted by the Committee before writing their report, and the Government of India is also in possession of the views of the Local Governments on the various recommendations made by the Committee. These views the Local Goverments have expressed after consulting the respective Registrars. Under these circumstances there is not much point in convening a Conference of the Registrars only. The representatives of popular opinion must have an opportunity of advising the Government in a responsible manner. Any advice given by the Registrars after one-sided consultation is not likely to be of much use and perhaps will be another source of controversy or criticism. Non-official co-operation would be possible only if the Government passes final orders on the advice and recommendations of eminent non-official co-operators. I trust that the Government of India will see their way to invite non-official gentlemen to take part in the deliberations of the proposed Conference.—Yours, etc.,

K. N. KELKAR.
Governor, Co-operative Federation,
C. P. & Berar.
Bombay 8th June, 1918.

SHAHOF PERSIA'S BIRTHDAY

PERSIAN CONSUL "AT HOME."

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday and coronation day of H. I. M. the Shah of Persia, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the Persian Consul in Bombay, was "At Home" to a number of representative Persian subjects, including Moguls, Arabs, Zoroastrians and Armenians. Among those present was Colonel Ahmed Ali Khan, representative of H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan.

In reply to eulogistic speeches from his guests the Persian Consul said they were thankful that owing to the great ability and sagacity of their young ruler, Persia had enjoyed peace and prosperity during the last four years when most parts of the world were deluged with blood and were scenes of anguish and misery owing to the present world-wide war. Persians were naturally proud of the military achievements of their ancestors, but they now recognise that peace has its triumph even greater than war. They must turn over their attention to the industrial development of their country and he hoped that under the wise rule of their Sovereign the country would make rapid progress in all branches of commerce and industry.

The meeting dispersed after light refreshments and with exclamation of the Persian equivalent of "Vive le Shah."

INDIAN PRISONERS SHOT IN COURT.

SCENE AT SAN FRANCISCO TRIAL.

A cable to "The Times" from San Francisco, dated April 23 states:—The Court engaged in Indian conspiracy trial, in which 32 persons are charged with conspiring to foment revolution in India, was just rising for the adjournment at noon, when Ram Singh shot another Hindu prisoner, Ram Chandra, who fell, evidently mortally wounded. A United States officer, who was present, shot Ram Singh, who fell to the floor.

Ram Chandra's name was mentioned in the documents connected with the trial published at the end of February last. Feeling against him has run high at various times during the long trial, which is now almost concluded, it having been brought out in the evidence that Ram Chandra profited personally from the money supplied to him for revolutionary purposes.—

Mr. M. K. Gandhi has kindly concented to open the newly constructed buildings of the Chinchwad Branch of the Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Poona, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

New York City's death rate for 1917, says the New York "Herald" (Paris edition), was 13.79 per 1,000 the lowest in the city's history. The rate in 1916 was 13.89, and has shown a study decrease since the rate of 16 in 1910. The Health Department estimates the population at 5,737,492, makin it the largest municipal administrative unit in the world.

CABLES DELAYED IN TRANSIT.

THE AISNE BATTLE.

SHARE OF BRITISH DIVISIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, 2-20 a.m. June 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in a message dated the 3rd. furnishing some particulars of the share of the British divisions in the Aisne battle states that on the eve of the German attack, the 8th, 21st and 50th British divisions were in a line with the 25th in reserve. Troops were holding the line pretty thinly. These troops had participated in almost incessant hard fighting during two previous months and it was not till the evening of 26th that the enemy's attack was foreseen. Then it was well understood that an attack was coming on the morrow. Thereupon the troops were ordered to stand to and the gunners be on the alert.

The enemy bombardment opened at one in the morning. An Infantry attack was launched at early dawn. It is understood that 25 divisions participated and a hundred tanks were employed against the British alone. Our infantry and the trench mortar teams remained at their posts firing rapidly until German waves were close up when they retired systematically after destroying all heavy trench mortars which it was impossible to remove.

50TH DIVISION'S SUPERB GALLANTRY.

The 50th, division, on which the main weight of the attack fell included a proportion of new drafts, who fought against overwhelming odds with superb gallantry. The field gunners served their guns until the enemy hordes were upon them. Then if they were unable to remove the guns they either blew them up or removed the breech blocks and fought the assailants with revolvers.

The hostile aircraft, which had been invisible for days previously, now swarmed out bombing and machine-gunning. The enemy attacked in dense masses east and west of Craonne. Some worked round and reached the bridge over the Aisne at Maizy consequently when the British carried the rearguard fighting to the bank of the river some found the bridge down and the retreat cut off. The French reserves began to arrive in strength on the afternoon of the 27th, while the 25th, English division came into action in support. The battle increased in fury on the 28th, when fresh German divisions attacked. The British continued the heroic resistance earning high praise from the French High Command. The relief of the 50th. division by French troops began on the evening of the 28th, and gradually the English troops were withdrawn from the struggle.

FIGHTING IN AISNE FRONT.

BATTLE TURNS IN OUR FAVOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 10-40 a.m. June 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters in a message dated the 3rd afternoon, says the battle seems to have taken a general turn in our favour. Our line is holding and the troops are not only resisting but counter-attacking vigorously and successfully. Further fluctuations are still probable.

The front is not yet continuous and there are places where the German method of infiltration may still secure local advantages but as the line stiffens hour by hour the points where the enemy can hope to pass without severe fighting are becoming rare. During the last thirty-six hours the enemy has made no real progress on any part of his new front south of the Aisne. There are signs that the Germans are about to make another big attack on the plateaux between the Aisne and the Villers Cotterets forest in order to straighten the deep impression in their line between the Aisne and Vierzy. Their front in this sector is only a little in advance of the Western edge of the Crise valley.

The German command is naturally anxious to obtain a firm footing on the plateaux but there is every reason for confidence that we shall be able to hold the Germans here as we did in the battle for the Villers Cotterets forest yesterday.

HEROIC DEFENCE OF RHEIMS.

FRENCH TROOPS HOLD OUT FOR EIGHT DAYS WITHOUT RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 10.

The defence of Rheims is one of the most heroic features of the battle. The French troops guarding the approaches to the city on the 27th May, gradually fell back to the suburbs in consequence of the westerly withdrawal of the line. The troops left held out for eight days without relief. Those encircling the city on the right only retired a hundred yards until increase in the gap on their left, necessitated modification of the line. All German attempts to attack the city frontally were fruitless and they were unable to employ the tanks to rush the suburbs as they intended. Three tanks were perceived on the afternoon of the 31st approaching. They were immediately shelled, one was set on fire and the others disappeared. The French resistance between the Ceres suburb and Fort Pompelle was equally firm and crushed an attack by four regiments from the 31st May to 1st June on the Pompelle.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 5-50 p.m
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 10.

A telegram from Indianapolis announces the death of the ex-President Fairbanks.

ARRIVAL OF ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS.

FRONT SHOWS TENDENCY TO STABILISE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. June 10, 9-30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says the past week has brought many unwelcome surprises and hours of acute anxiety for which no blame attaches to the troops. If the front now shows a tendency to stabilise it is because the arrival of the reinforcements has stiffened the line to a point at which it is physically possible it can hold. Up to Sunday we could only hold the enemy hour by hour. The Germans were enabled to manoeuvre and go round the obstacles. Their numerical advantage vanished from day to day.

We have now arrived at a stage when the formation of a continuous line forces the Germans to attempt mass attacks against the strongly held positions instead of turning them.

Our aviators regained ascendant during the 1st and on the following night they dropped sixty-three tons of explosives on the German communications and troops. On May 30 an enemy column three miles long was attacked by fifty aeroplanes which were flying low and machine-gunned and bombed and dispersed the troops over the neighbouring fields. Sixteen German planes were brought down on the battlefield besides a large number of balloons, five of which were destroyed in the Rheims sector in one day.

ENEMY DOES NOT GAIN GROUND.

This evening's reports are more hopeful than any since the beginning of the battle. For the first time since May 27th the enemy has not gained ground during the day. On the front facing westward in the direction of Paris where attack and counter-attack followed in succession the gains of the Germans were at least counterbalanced by those of the French. In the centre enemy extended his front on the north bank of the Marne which is still bounded by Chateau Thierry, evacuated some days ago, and Verneuil, Between Verneuil north of the Marne and Rheims the line runs practically straight north-east. There are no changes of importance in this direction except round Rheims where Germans have drawn their line closer. To-day, as yesterday, the fighting was the hardest on the western front. The German advance is along the eastern border of the Villers Cotteret forest and southwards between the valleys of the Ourcq and the Marne. Thick forest, which favours the German tactics of infiltration is traversed from the east to the west by two well-defined valleys along which runs the railway from Soissons and Fismes entering the forest at Longpont and Troesnes. A small tributary of the Ourcq joins these two points and a hotly-contested battle raged all the day. There was another, round Longpont, Corcy, Faverolles and Troesnes. Fighting was terribly bitter. Troesnes and Corcy were attacked again and again but held in spite of all efforts of the enemy. Our counterattacks enabled the line of villages fronting the forest to be maintained.

POSITION OF RHEIMS.

Troesnes was retaken by a counterattack. A new German division was identified in this fighting relieving a guard division which suffered heavily in the opening days of the battle. South of the Ourcq the fighting was almost equally obstinate. The village of Passy-en-Valloi and Hill 163 were taken by the Germans early in the morning but recaptured later in the day. On the whole the enemy had nothing to show for a day's work on the western front. The German line round Rheims beginning at St. Leonard on the Aisne-Marne canal three miles south-east of the city, passes through Bethney to the north of Trois Fontaines to the north-west, thence south-west between the suburb of St. Brice and the main town to La Haubette. None of these places except St. Leonard are more than a mile from the city. Rheims is surrounded east, north and west. Fully three-quarters of an armed circle round the city is held by the Germans. Nothing worthy of preserving has been left in Rheims except the Cathedral.

MOST FAVOURED NATION CLAUSE IN TREATIES.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 5-50 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Holt asked what treaties contained most favoured nation clause which the Government had decided to denounce.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that this would be dealt with in a statement which he promised to make as soon as possible. The matter was very complicated and the Foreign Office had been communicating on the matter with the Dominions. It had already been indicated that the Government had decided to have a free hand after the war. (Cheers.)

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PRISONERS.

CONFERENCE ON THE 8TH INST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, June 6, 10-45 p.m.
LONDON, 6, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 10.

The Anglo-German war prisoners conference will begin on the 8th June in Binnenhof where the Hague Peace Conference sat.

"WE WILL NEVER YIELD."

FRENCH PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN CHAMBER.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 10.

In the Chamber to-day Premier Clemenceau in the course of a statement said that although the time was a terrible one the courage and heroism of the troops were equal to the situation. The soldiers had been fighting one against five. (Loud cheers).

M. Clemenceau paid a high tribute to Marshal Foch and General Petain, saying "Marshal Foch possesses the confidence of the Allies and the Versailles Council had decided to thank him publicly. In spite of any withdrawls we shall never capitulate. The British and the French effectives are becoming exhausted like those of the Germans and the result of the struggle depends on America's help. The Allies are determined to pursue the war to the end. Victory will be ours if the authorities rise to the height of the situation." The Premier received an ovation and a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by 377 votes to 110.

M. Clemenceau said the difficult times were coming. The only question was could they stand them? (Loud cheers). He said "For four years our effectives have been wearing themselves out and our front is held by a line of soldiers which is becoming thinner and thinner. Our Allies have also suffered enormous losses and now arrives a fresh mass of German divisions in good condition. Is there any one who does not realise that under the weight of this tremendous move our lines have had to give way at some points. The extent of their recoil has become great and dangerous. I say nothing more; nothing has occurred to shake my confidence in our soldiers." (Loud cheers).

The Premier's tribute to the French soldiers fighting one against five and sleepless for three or four days aroused great enthusiasm. A number of deputies sprang up shouting "Vive L'Armee" but the President of the Chamber M. Deschanel interposed saying, "The Chamber unanimously recognises the heroism of our soldiers." (Loud cheers).

"VICTORY IS TO YOU."

M. Clemenceau proceeded to say he could not maintain that there had been no mistakes but it was his business to discover and punish mistakes and in this he was supported by those two great soldiers Marshal Foch and General Petain. (Loud cheers). These men were at present fighting the hardest battle of the war with a heroism which he was unable to find words to express. "The Army is better than anything we could have expected. (Loud cheers). The men must have faith and die for their ideal if they wish to give us victory. We have yielded ground, much more ground than we could have wished. There are men who paid for this retreat with blood. I know some who accomplished acts of heroism like those Bretons who surrounded in a wood all night sent a message by carrier pigeon saying "You may come and find us; we shall hold our for half a day."

These men make the Fatherland, they continue it and prolong it, that Fatherland without which no reform is possible, they die for an ideal, for history which is the foremost among the histories of civilised peoples Be calm and confident, determined to hold on to end in this hard battle. (Loud cheers). Victory is to you, because the Germans, who are not so intelligent as they are told, have the only one method, namely, to throw their whole weight into the venture and push it to the end. The only thing that matters is the final success. You have before you a Government which as it told you, did not enter the power ever to accept a surrender. (Loud cheers from the Left and the Right). As long as we are here, the Fatherland will be defended to the death and no force spared to obtain success. We will never yield; that is the word of command of our Government; we will never yield at any moment.

PEOPLE OF FRANCE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED THEIR TASK.

The Germans are once more staking everything on a *coup* which is meant to frighten us, so that we may abandon the struggle. For what was their great effort made on the Yser in 1914. In order to reach Calais and separate us from the British and compel the latter to renounce the struggle. Why did they begin again and why have they once more begun again? In order to obtain their effect of terror. The effectives of the belligerents are being exhausted, those of the Germans as well as our own but meanwhile the Americans are coming to play a hand in deciding the game. Events in Russia gave the enemy a million additional men on the Franco-British front but we have Allies representing the foremost nations in the world who have pledged themselves to continue the war until the attainment of success which we hold within our grasp, if we exert the necessary energy. The people of France have accomplished their task. Those who have fallen have not fallen in vain since they have made the French history great. It remains for the living to complete the magnificent work of the dead." (Loud cheers from all parts of the House).

The minority which did not vote confidence in the Government comprised 85 socialist radicals belonging to more or less the permanent opposition, of whom M. Caillaux is its supreme chief.

GERMAN SUBMARINES OFF U. S. COASTS.

TORPEDOING AND SHELLING SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 10.

A batch of cables, undated, report that the enemy submarine are off the coast of New England, torpedoing and shelling shipping.

A telegram from Washington says that the Mexican diplomats and United States officials do not believe that German U-boats have bases in Mexico. Naval authorities think that U-boats obtained fuel from oil-tankers from Tampico intercepted in the Gulf of Mexico. The United States squadrons are closely watching the South Atlantic and eastern coast of South America.

IRISH ANTI-CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN.

DUBLIN MAYOR'S MISSION TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 8-10 a.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. June 10.

The anti-conscription conference has resumed its sittings in Dublin and has passed a resolution warning Irishmen that conscription has only been postponed.

The Lord Mayor is ready to proceed on a mission to America whenever the right of Irishmen to national self-determination is again attacked.

ALLIES' SUPPLY CABINET.

SCHEME APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 8-10 a.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. June 10.

Government has approved the scheme for an Allies' Supply Cabinet. Five committees will be established, including representatives of England, France, Italy and America. all experts on wool, leather and other raw materials, tobacco, matches, paper, timber, coal, metals, cereals, meats, fats, etcetera. Their reports will go to the Maritime Council, who will thus know the shipping requirements. Competition in buying and transport will be eliminated.

HOSPITALSHIP TORPEDOED.

CARRIYNG DELEGATES FAR HAGUE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6, 11-15 p.m.
AMSTERDAM, June 6.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 10.

The hospitalship Koningin Regentes with English delegates for the Hague War Prisoners Conference on board struck a mine off the English coast twenty miles from Leman Bank. Four stokers are believed to have been drowned. The purser died on board. The remainder were rescued.

AMSTERDAM (LATER.)

The Captain of the Koningin Regentes affirms that the ship was torpedoed. The look-out and carpenter informed the naval officer investigating on behalf of the Dutch Government that they saw the track of a torpedo, while a seaman declares that he saw the torpedo itself.

LONDON, June 7, 8-35 a.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. June 10.

The British delegates on board the Koningin Regentes were saved and taken on board the accompanying hospitalship Sindoro, with which was a third hospitalship Zeeland. There were no German wounded on board the Koningin Regentes.

SANK IN FIVE MINUTES.

LONDON, June 7, 4-45 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. June 10.

Particulars show that the Koningin Regentes was 500, yards behind the Sindoro at one in the morning of the 6th June, when she was struck right amidships and broke up and sank in five minutes. The Sindoro immediately proceeded to the rescue. Some of the crew of the Regentes declare that they saw the torpedo approach and hit the Regentes. It is stated that all ships were undoubtedly in the right course. The British delegates travelled on board the Sindoro, not the Regentes.

ONLY BOLSHEVIK NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 4-45 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. June 10.

MOSCOW.—Only Bolshevik newspapers are permitted to be published here.

"IDEA OF CONSCRIPTION NOT ABANDONED."

MR. BONAR LAW'S DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6, 7-0 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. June 10.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Pringle, Mr. Bonar Law said he could not say when the Home Rule Bill would be introduced. It was an incorrect inference from Lord French's proclamation that the Government had abandoned the idea of conscription in Ireland.

Sir E. Carson asked when would legislation authorising the grant of land to Irish volunteers be introduced.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he hoped to give a considered reply next week. He believed that there was a good deal of misunderstanding on the matter. What was being aimed at in Ireland was also aimed at in England.

ENEMY MOVEMENT IN SIBERIA.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCE THREATENS SEMENOFF'S COMMUNICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 5-30 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. June 10.

HARBIN—General Semenoff, who owing to dissensions at Harbin, left for Siberia on May 29th, reports that the Bolsheviks crossed the river Onon and strongly pressed the attacks, which were checked.

An Austro-German force consisting of a cavalry brigade and four companies of infantry are threatening Semenoff's communications.

BOYCOTT OF GERMAN NATION

TRANSPORT WORKERS' RESOLVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 8-20 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. June 10.

A Conference of Transport Workers' Federation at Newcastle unanimously and with cheers passed a resolution moved by Mr. Havelock Wilson condemning submarine murders, which had been justified by prominent German trade unionists and resolving to have no intercourse with the German nation unless the German people took full parliamentary control over the Kaiser and made reparation for the crimes.

GERMAN BARBARITIES.

100 CHURCHES COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARSI, June 7.
Recd., 4-15 p.m., June 10.

The Bishop of Soissons declares that the Germans destroyed completely one hundred churches and plundered and partially demolished a hundred others in the Soissons district during the recent operations. The Soissons Cathedral suffered badly.

The Bishop also complains that the Germans are stripping everything methodically and taken everything to Germany. He protested against this, also against the practice of enemy airmen of deliberately killing old men, women and children fleeing from occupied districts.

IRISH AGITATORS IN AMERICA.

INDICTED ON TREASON CHARGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 8, 8-0 p.m.
Recd., 4-15 p.m., June 10.

Jeremiah O'Leary and seven other Irish agitators and German agents have been indicated on a charge of treason by transmitting information to the enemy, destroying piers, docks and troop transports with bombs, destroying quicksilver mines, assisting Germany to land an armed expedition in Ireland and other conspiracy in connection with it, also destruction of munition factories and mines in Great Britain and espionage. Sensational disclosures are expected.

ARBITRATION FOR INTER-ALLIED DISPUTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6, 7-0 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. June 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. David Davies suggested that Government should agree with the eighteen Allies to submit all future inter-Allied disputes to arbitration. Lord Robert Cecil replied that the suggestion would be carefully considered.

EXCITEMENT OF AUSTRIAN WORKING CLASSES.

GOVERNMENT WARNED BY SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, June 5, 1-15 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 10.

The 'Arbeiter Zeitung' of Vienna publishes the Austrian socialist Congress proclamation to the Austrians warning the Government of the danger arising from the greatly excited state of the working classes which was likely to be heightened if the people believed that the Central Powers were fighting for Imperialistic aims, particularly if the food conditions did not improve. The Congress considered that a general strike at present would not be advisable. Austrian censor struck and put two-thirds of the Congress decisions.

AMERICA'S ANTI-SUBMARINE MEASURES.

GERMANY TO BE SORELY DISAPPOINTED.

NO NEED TO RECALL VESSELS FROM WAR-ZONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 6, 12-45 a.m.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., June 10.

Naval circles think that if submarine raids on the American coast are designed to effect the withdrawal of a part of the American squadrons operating abroad the enemy will be sorely disappointed. It is stated that Mr. Daniels, Secretary to the Navy, has declared that the Atlantic coast defences are entirely adequate and it would be unnecessary to recall the vessels from the war zone against the U boats.

Newspapers are generally agreed that raid will prove abortive as far as interfering with the steady flow of troops and shipping across the Atlantic. The "New York Times" reflects the temper of the Americans in commenting, saying "the Germans could not have chosen a surer way to stir the war spirit in every American breast and raise patriotic fervour to fever heat."

U. S. SUBMARINE CHASERS PUT TO SEA.

NAVAL AUTHORITIES FULLY EQUIPPED TO MEET ENEMY RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 6, 1-15 a.m.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., June 10.

Immediately submarines were reported the submarine chasers and seaplanes and other craft put to the sea. The authorities state that the naval authorities are fully equipped to meet the enemy raids at ports from which troops are sailing to France.

GERMAN MINES PICKED UP ON ATLANTIC COAST.

PRESIDENT AND WAR COMMITTEE CONFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 6. 7-55 a.m.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., June 10.

The Navy Department reports that minesweepers have picked up a number of German mines on the Atlantic coast undoubtedly scattered by the submarines. President and the War Cabinet discussed the raid and Mr. Hoover, Food Controller, afterwards said that the food supply for the army overseas would not be endangered by the appearance of enemy raiders. No fear was entertained in that regard.

ORDER FOR DARKENING SHORE RESORTS.

TO AVOID A POSSIBLE AIR-RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, June 6, 7-55 a.m.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., June 10.

The Coney Island and other shore resorts within the city limits are ordered to be darkened and illuminated advertising signs on the Broadway will be discontinued. All windows are to be darkened. No reason is given but it is presumed to be in anticipation of a possible air-raid.

THE EXPENDITURE BILL.

AMENDMENT FOR LIMITATION DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 7-55 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 10.

In the House of Commons an amendment to the resolution authorising expenditure under the Emigration Bill was defeated by a majority of twenty-four, the figures being 129 against 105. The object of the amendment was to limit the expenditure to be incurred under the Bill to £10,000 sterling. The resolution was adopted after Mr. Hewins promised to consider the matter in the light of the opinions expressed by the House.

U. S. SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

MORE THAN A MILLION TONS DELIVERED SINCE SEPTEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 5, 11-15 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 10.

The Shipping Board announces that 170 ships totalling over 1,100,000 tons have been delivered since September which is thrice greater than the output of 1901 the best previous year. During the last six days of May fifteen vessels totalling over 80,000 tons were delivered.

INDIA OFFICE.

HEAD OF POLITICAL DEPT. APPOINTED. C. B.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-55 p.m. June, 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

The King has appointed Mr. J. E. Shuckburgh, head of the Political Department of the India Office, a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

CABLES DELAYED IN TRANSIT.

CONFIRMATION OF ENEMY BEING HELD.

BITTER STRUGGLE FROM OISE TO MARNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 12-20 a.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 10.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing yesterday morning says:—

The latest reports of yesterday's fighting confirm that the enemy was held. There was bitter struggle from the Oise to the Marne with minor fluctuations, the balance of advantage being with the Allies. Such progress as the Germans made cost an exaggerated price in the casualties. Dismounted French cavalry divisions engaged in the bitterest fighting for the possession of the road south of the Villers-Cotterets forest against the enemy crack divisions, who were dearly purchasing every foot of the ground gained. These dismounted troops have been participating since the beginning of the battle with extraordinary valour. One battalion which was surrounded north of the Marne cut its way out by a magnificent bayonet charge, whereupon it was ordered to retake the position and unhesitatingly obeyed, driving out the Germans from the position where it had previously been surrounded.

FRENCH COMMAND'S WISDOM.

BIDING HITS TIME TO MEET NEW ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, 10-40 a.m. June 4.
Recd. 12 noon June 10.

A semi-official statement says the German losses are more and more serious every day but they are still numerically superior on the whole front and may be able to embark on a new offensive in some other sector, perhaps the Montdidier-Noyon sector. The French command was therefore wisely biding its time before putting forth all its efforts.

CONTROL OF COTTON.

DEALINGS AND MANUFACTURE WITHOUT PERMIT PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 8-30 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 10.

The Army Council has prohibited dealings in the West Indian, Carolina and Sea Island cotton or articles wholly or partially manufactured from it without a permit from the Director of raw material. Putting such cottons into manufacture without a permit was also prohibited.

U. S. FLEET IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

150 WAR VESSELS HOLDING ABOUT 40,000 MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, 5-20 p.m. June 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

Rear-Admiral Gleaves in a speech mentioned that America now had 150 war vessels in the European waters on which there were from 35,000 to 40,000 men.

PROVISION FOR NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO ADVANCE MONEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bigland prophesied that on the declaration of peace, the food prices would increase three hundred per cent. He urged the Government to advance money to provide for national requirements for two years after the war.

ALL SPINDLES AND LOOMS TO RUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 12-30 p.m.
Recd. June 10th; 1 p.m.

The Cotton Control Board has decided that spinners engaged entirely on waste or Surat and manufacturers engaged entirely on waste cloths may run all spindles and looms instead of eighty per cent. The Board has also decided to postpone for six weeks from the 10th June, the abolition of the rotation system of fixing "work" time and "play" time of the operatives.

FRENCH RAILWAY SYSTEM.

A GERMAN MILITARY CORRESPONDENTS VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, June 6, 4-35 p.m.
Recd. 1-50 p.m. June 10.

The Military correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" says Marshal Foch has been enabled to organise resistance which is now clearly working to the brilliantly constructed railway system which has junctions and unloading stations at Compiegne and Villers Cotteret. The correspondent does not consider that the German High Command should proceed against the newly consolidated French front which is richly provided with reserves and thereby expose the Germans to high losses.

WOMEN AVIATORS.

MINISTER OF LABOUR ON FEMALES IN MILITARY WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 12 noon, June 10.

The Minister of Labour Mr. Roberts addressing the Queen Mary's auxiliary corps at Sheffield announced that later on there would be women aviators and he thought they would make very good aviators.

Speaking generally in connection with the employment of females in France, Mr. Roberts said while the Government have guaranteed that they would do everything to keep out of the danger zone all girls and women sent on military work there was bound to be some risk in the case of those girls working at the front who were rendering such splendid service to England and the Allies.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

NO PROSPECTS OF BEING STOPPED IMMEDIATELY AFTER WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 10-45 p.m. June 4.
Recd. 12 noon, June 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said although the Excess Profits Tax could not be regarded as permanent, it would not be stopped immediately the war was finished. It was estimated that the Government would obtain £300 million sterling from it in the current year. To obtain such a sum from income tax would mean a tax of eight shillings in pound. He said we were going to have a financial burden which would outlay many generations. What had to be considered was how each part of the Empire should bear its own burden and having regard to the immense natural resources of the Dominions he thought they would be better able to bear their share than the mother country would be able to bear hers.

MILITARY CONSCRIPTION IN HONGKONG.

BILL PASSED IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 6, 11-55 p.m.
HONGKONG, June 6, 11-55 p.m.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 10.

The Legislative Council has passed the first reading of the military Conscription Bill under which all male British subjects between eighteen and forty-one are liable.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

TO BE DEPORTED TO AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7, 9-55 p.m.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 10.

Reuter learns that China has decided to deport all enemy subjects for internment in Australia when a transport is available.

PRESS AND THE WAR.

APPEAL FOR FULLEST CO-OPERATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 8-10 p.m.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 10.

Lord Beverbrook speaking as the principal guest at a luncheon of the Overseas Press Circle, emphasised the great function that the press exercised in these critical times and appealed for its fullest co-operation in winning the war. He sometimes wondered whether the Dominions fully realised the stupendous contribution which Britain was making to the war in blood, labour, material and treasure, whether the eloquent fact was realised that Britain was raising 27 per cent. of the expenditure out of the current taxation. That was truly a great feat.

Lord Beverbrook concluded by emphasising that this war was as vital to the Dominions as the Napoleonic wars were to Britain. If the Dominions contributed as much to the present war as Britain did to the Napoleonic wars they would prove worthy of their forefathers.

ADVANCE IN MARINE INSURANCE RATES.

UNWARRANTED OWING TO DECREASE IN SUBMARINISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 10.

The Treasury Department announces that submarine danger is not sufficient to justify the advance in the marine insurance rates. Life insurance rates for officers and crews of merchantmen in the war zone were reduced on June 4 as recommended prior to the raids.

THREE PRIVATE BERTHS BEING LAID AT HALIFAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, 5-2 p.m. June 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

The Minister of Marine announces that three private berths are being laid down at Halifax for the construction of steel ten thousand ton ships the first of which is expected to be commissioned within fifteen months.

FIVE NEW V. C.'S

FOR ALMOST SUPERHUMAN HEROISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 4, 3-45 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 10.

The "Gazette" announces the award of five new Victoria Crosses. Two of the recipients are dead. The stories as usual reveal almost superhuman heroism.

Lieut. E. S. Dougall, (Field Artillery), who was subsequently killed, undoubtedly averted a serious breach in the British line by his personality and skilful leadership throughout a trying day. Lieutenant Dougall rallied and organised the infantry whom the enemy had pressed back to level with his battery, supplied them with Lewis guns, armed all the gunners he could spare with rifles and with them formed a line in front of the battery which was meanwhile harassing the advancing enemy with rapid fire. Although under rifle fire and machine gun fire, Lieutenant Dougall fearlessly walked about as though on parade, calmly giving orders and encouragaing everybody. He inspired the infantry with the assurance "So long as you stick to the trenches I will keep my guns here."- The line was maintained throughout the day delaying the enemy's advance for over twelve hours. The Battery was withdrawn with great difficulty in accordance with the orders in the evening when the ammunition was spent.

Second-Lieut. E. F.- Beal. He led a party of under a dozen men against the enemy who were strongly holding a gap of four hundred yards between the left of his company and a neighbouring unit which it was vitally important to clear. Reaching the enemy machinegun, Lieut. Beal immediately sprang forward, killed the team with his revolver and captured the gun. Altogether he captured four machineguns in the same way and inflicted severe casualties on enemy. Subsequently, regardless of Danger, Lieutenant Beal walked close up to the enemy machinegun and brought in a wounded man who had been left in the open, under heavy enemy fire. Lieutenant Beal was killed by a shell, following morning.

MORE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

FOR MILITARY SERVICES IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-25 p.m. June 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

The "Gazette" contains the following birthday honours for valuable services in connection with military operations in France and Flanders.

K. O. B.

Major-Generals C. J. Mackenzie, A. B. Scott, H. S. Jeudwine, R. J. Pinney and H. E. Burstall, the last named being of the Canadian forces.

C. B.

The C. B.s include Major-General L. C. Vaughan, Brigadier-Generals C. L. Gregory, and Kenneth Wigram, Lieut.-Colonel N. J. Macnab.

K. C. M. G

Surgeon-General M. J. O'Keife. Major-Generals C. A. Bray, and A. M. Stuart, Colonel Sir A. B. Leishman.

C. M. G.

Brigadier-Generals J T. Coleridge, G. Gwyn-Thomas and R. O. Taylor, Colonel W. D. Thomson, and Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Cranger.

There are many promotions.

D. S. O.

The D. S. O's. include Lieut.-Colonels Francis Adams, A. P. Browne, E. C. Hodgson, G. R. Maitland, H. E. Medlicott and C. C. Newnham, Major George Gould, R. D. Macleod, E. A. Mathews and Captain J. M. O'Rorke.

M. C.

The M. C.'s include Captains C. L. Andrewes, T. W. Corbett, Roland Dening, Frederick Gwatkin, C. R. Lane and M. C. Raymond.

Rewards for services in Mesopotamia and East Africa will be gazetted later.

URGENT CALL FOR MEN.

EVERYTHING DEPENDS UPON MAINTAINING THE ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 6-10 a.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 10.

Sir Auckland Geddes speaking at Whitchurch described the present week as the most critical of the war. He said the casualties on both sides in the present battle were very heavy consequently there was more urgent call for men than ever. The Government was now calling up men from agriculture, coal mines, munition works and all essential industries which the Government had hitherto done its best to conserve and develop. The calls upon the rural parts were very heavy. Everything during the next few weeks depended upon maintaining the armies.

CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING.

EQUALS ONE QUARTER OF EMPIRE'S TOTAL TONNAGE IN 1917.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6, 3-10 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 10.

The Canadian shipbuilding now equals one quarter of the total merchant tonnage production in the United Kingdom in 1917. Four-fifths of the ships on stocks will be completed this year. This is a remarkable achievement for a country in which shipbuilding hardly existed in embyro ten years ago.

SUPREME CO-ORDINATION AMONG ALLIES.

M. CLEMENCEAU PRESIDES OVER WAR COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 7-30 p.m.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 10.

M. Clemenceau presided at the Supreme War Council in Paris. Besides Mr. Lloyd-George, Lord Milner, M. Pichon, Signor Orlando, Signor Sonnino and the American and the Japanese Ambassadors, a number of military authorities, including Marshal Foch, Major-General Sackville-West, Generals Bliss of the United States and Robilant of Italy were present.

DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

WHITE ARMLET AS EMBLEM TO BE GIVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-20 a.m., June 5.
Recd. 12 noon, June 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Griffiths-Boscawen stated that a white armlet bearing a red crown would be issued to all disabled soldiers and sailors in order to indicate disability and an appeal would be made that every consideration should be shown to them.

U. S. AS FIGHTING FACTOR.

"REAL GUARANTEE OF INEVITABLE VICTORY."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 6, 7-0 a.m.
Recd. 1-50 p.m. June 10.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent with the Americans in France says the Americans have already accomplished much and will accomplish more in the next few days and weeks which will for ever dispel the impression which the German Government has sought to convey that as a fighting factor the United States does not exist.

The American effort in France can be observed expanding daily. The American troops fresh from the United States continue to arrive with regularity and in numbers more than justifying British confidence in the ultimate military triumph of the Entente. The correspondent says:—

"What I have seen here in the front and in the rear is a real guarantee of inevitable victory. It would be possible to travel from the sea to Switzerland and discover the Americans in every fourth village. Whole American divisions in some sectors form one unit holding a certain extent of the line. In the other sectors the Americans are brigaded with the French and British regiments and I have seen American divisions intermixed with French divisions."

"The most impressive feature of the American army is the high standard of intelligence and keenness of the men apart from their remarkable military qualities one of the most conspicuous of which is their aptitude for accurate shooting. After a recent raid on the American lines in Lorraine every German found dead had been shot either through the heart or head."

HORRIBLE GERMAN BARBARITY.

BRITISH PRISONERS DONE TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 7, 5-15 p.m.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 10.

Another appling story has just been added to a long list of German atrocities. This is an account given by a member of the Royal Naval Division, who was captured at the siege of Antwerp and has now arrived in England after escaping to a neutral country. He relates fiendish outrages on British prisoners by the Germans on the the Riga front involving the slow murder of forty men sent to work under fire. It had been decided, he says, that out of a batch of five hundred British prisoners thirty-six should die in consequence of the allegation that thirty-six German prisoners had been murdered by British sentries. Men were formed into group of three and the misduck of any individual were visiled on all three men in group. They were taken from working parties at the end of the day, made to mount on a brick and then tied to a pole. The brick was afterwards kicked away leaving the men suspended for two and a half hours each night for fourteen nights in intense cold. Forty men died as the result of this treatment for when they were released they were like blocks of ice and circulation had to be restored by their comrades.

Prior to this two hundred British prisoners had been marched twenty-two miles from Libau to Keisen without food or halt, having to traverse snowdrifts waist-deep. If they halted the Uhlans drove them forward with the prods of their lances. Ninety men colllapsed on the march and many were bleeding from the lance prods.

One poor Naval Division man who fell into the snow was charged by a Uhlan whose lance entered the head behind the ear. Frost got into the wound. He did not know the ultimate fate of this man.

A Grenadier Guardsman who collapsed was shot dead in cold blood by a Uhlan who remarked "You are no good any longer."

GOLD AND LUXURIES OF CANADA.

EXPORT WITHOUT LICENSE PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, June 5, 5-59 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., June 10.

Export of gold and importation of many luxuries including expensive motor cars except by a licence is prohibited.

FRENCH AND GREEKS ON MACEDONIAN FRONT.

ACTIVELY CONSOLIDATING POSITIONS AT SKRADILEGEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4, 2-20 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 10.

Reuter's correspondent on the Macedonian front says the French and the Greeks are actively consolidating their new positions at Skradilegen brilliantly carried in Thursday's advance. Prisoners, who now number 1712, do not conceal their admiration for a masterly attack upon position hitherto regarded as impregnable. Captured positions consist of the first and second lines, the latter of which dominates the third enemy organisation. New lines extend twelve kilometres and at a depth of two kilometres. The success is undoubtedly the biggest since the Allied capture of Monastir in 1916. Several Bulgarian counterattacks on May 31 were frustrated by barrage fire.

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

NAMES OF GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4, 11-20 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 10.

The German representatives at the Anglo-German war prisoners' conference will be General Friedrichs, Privy Councillor Eckhardt, Major Drantet who took part in a similar conference and Prince Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

GERMAN "CRUISER" SUBMARINES.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS EXPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4, 2-15 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 10.

Mr. Archibald Hurd in the "Daily Telegraph" exposes the exaggerated German repots of so-called cruiser submarines which are merely a large type of ordinary submarine. Their displacement is not 5,000 tons but 2,000, they are not 450 feet long but under 300, the surface speed is not 28 knots but 12 and the submerged speed is not 15 but 10 for an hour or so. He points out that the British know the less of their own submarine activities than of Germany's because enemy targets are few compared to thousands we present weekly but the percentage of hits we make is treble those made by the Germans. The enemy campaign is maintained by defying every international law and ignoring ordinary dictates of humanity. "There is nothing easier than murder."

SHIP-BUILDING IN COMMONWEALTH.

BEING HURRIED UP THROUGHOUT FIVE STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, 4-0 a.m. June, 3
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10

The commonwealth is speeding up the building of steel and wooden ships throughout five States. Several vessels are now being constructed.

DUTY OF U. S. NAVY.

OPEN DOOR TO FRANCE AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 6, 7-0 a.m.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 10.

Mr. Daniels declares it is the duty of the Navy to keep an open door to France, guard food supplies for the co-belligerents and continue to do so.

NORWAY'S LOSSES IN WAR.

IN MEN AND SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6, 1-5 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 10.

The war losses of the Norwegian vessels in May totalled fourteen ships. Two persons were killed and four are missing. The aggregate war losses are 769 ships of 11,27,000 gross tonnage. 968 sailors have been killed. Moreover 55 vessels with crews exceeding seven hundred are reported missing, of which it is believed that two-thirds are due to war losses.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS WITH TURKEY.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Home stated that the Government did not at present propose to enter into negotiations for the complete exchange of prisoners with Turkey. He pointed out that it would take a considerable time to carry out the arrangements already made with Turkey.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

THREAT BY SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

MASSES ADVISED TO BE READY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6, 8-45 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. June 10.

Apparently serious things are happening in Austria of which very little is allowed to be known but significant facts are beginning to leak out indicating the existing of a strong peace movement among the masses. It now transpires that the German Social-Democratic workers of Austria after two days' conference issued a threatening document confirming the view that the workers are in a state of greatest excitement. It warns the Government that irretrievable effects will be produced by the excited feelings of the masses unless the workers are convinced that the Central Powers will not prolong the war for any Imperialistic aims, unless there is an equal distribution of foodstuffs, unless the Government forthwith summons the Parliament and settles the labour disputes according to the civil law and unless the Government meets other social demands.

The document exhorts the workers not to strike now but to hold themselves in readiness for a more favourable hour "which is coming." With reference to this last threat it is noteworthy that an important article in Branting's paper the "Politiken" states—"Austria may prove to be the zion whence liberation will proceed." The "Politiken" specifically comments on the "great peace movement in Austria" and says that it is owing to this that Austria has been prevented from taking the offensive against Italy.

ALLIES' MASTERY IN SEA.

GERMAN SUBMARINES INCREASINGLY DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 7, 5-25 a.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. June 10.

The Under-Secretary for Marine informed the committee of the Chamber that the tonnage destroyed in the first five months of 1918 was only half of that destroyed in the first five months of 1917 in spite of the increase in American sailings. Moreover Great Britain and America built in April and May merchant tonnage far in excess of that destroyed while the number of submarines destroyed was constantly increasing. In recent months twice the number of German submarines had been destroyed than the Germans were able to build in the same period.

MORE TONNAGE FOR COTTON IMPORT.

LANCASHIRE DECIDES TO APPLY TO BOARD OF TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 7-30 p.m.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 10.

The monthly conference of the Lancashire members of Parliament with representatives of the cotton trade has decided to apply to the Board of Trade for increased tonnage for cotton imports with a view to reducing the amount of short time in the trade.

CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS.

MUCH IMPROVED OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6, 7-45 p.m.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., June 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes stated that the outlook regarding the home-produced foodstuffs had much improved. The effective control of wholesale distribution of milk had become a national necessity. There were the strongest reasons for continuing the bread subsidy in order to prevent an increase in the price of loaf. An additional 100,000 acres in England and 120,000 in Ireland had been put under potatoes. If the discipline now imposed on the community was maintained and the self sacrifice of the people continued we could feel absolutely safe.

AMENDMENTS TO DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

TO BE DISCUSSED BY DOMINION MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 11-45 p.m. June 3.

In the House of Commons, in the Committee on the Finance Bill, Mr. Bonar Law replying to the amendments regarding double income tax said the present position should not be maintained a single day after the war but could not be dealt with at present. He said frequently amount received by investors in the Dominions stock was higher in spite of the double income tax than that to be obtained from investments in the United Kingdom. He undertook that the matter should be discussed by the Dominion Prime Ministers at the approaching Conference.

CABLES DELAYED IN TRANSIT.

REPATRIATION OF THE INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

A SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, June 5, 12-15 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 10.

Repatriation of the German interned in Holland on the condition that they shall not be used again for war purposes is suggested by the "Vossische Zeitung" in an article on food scarcity in Holland. The paper thinks that undoubtedly such an offer on Holland's part would be enthusiastically welcomed by the German people and says that the forthcoming Anglo-German negotiations at the Hague would perhaps constitute a good opportunity for the Dutch Government to make such an offer. Presumably the idea is that the British interned prisoners should also be repatriated though "Vossische" does not specifically mention this point.

NEW GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

A PRESS CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 7-55 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 10.

The German press continues to discuss the proposal for a new German peace offensive. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" declares that Britain and Germany can neither destroy each other nor live apart. There must finally be an understanding but the road to it is blocked by the Entente governments whose downfall would be caused by a German victory. It is Germany's business to propose conditions enabling an understanding which would give Germany what she needs.

FINLAND UNDER GERMAN HEEL.

APPOINTMENT OF GERMAN OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, June 7, 5-30 p.m.
Recd. 2-40 p.m. June 10.

A German colonel has been appointed adjutant to the Finnish Chief of the Staff. The Finnish military college will be controlled by the Germans, Finnish officers will be trained in Germany and the coast fleet will be organised by the Germans.

THE KENILWORTH CASTLE DAMAGED.

DUE TO EXPLOSION FOLLOWING UPON A COLLISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6, 2-0 a.m.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 10.

The South African mail steamer Kenilworth Castle homeward bound, with over three hundred passengers including Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways arrived damaged as the result of two explosions following upon a collision in night. A number of passengers and crew are missing. Some were killed by explosions and others were drowned by the capsizing of the lifeboat which was being launched with the crew and a number of nursing sisters. The ship's bows were badly damaged but the bulkheads held.

INSINCERE GERMAN PEACE SUGGESTION.

MR. LANSING'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 10.

Mr. Lansing in a speech at the Columbia University warned his audience against the insincere German peace suggestions which were coming through many channels. He said that having entered the struggle it would be criminal to look back.

NEWEST TYPE OF DESTROYER IN U. S.

WORLD'S RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, 4-0 a.m. June 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 10.

The newest type of destroyer has been launched seventeen days after the keel was laid creating a new world's record.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AVIATORS IN PEACE TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5, 12-15 p.m.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 10.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Roberts, referring to his Sheffield statement said he was afraid he had been misunderstood. He had not intended to suggest that women should be employed as aviators in the army but as aviators in the time of peace.

FORTUNE-TELLING CASE DISMISSED.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL'S LETTER.

At Westminster Police Court on April 20th, before Mr. Francis, the hearing was concluded of the case in which Marie Charles, 34, of Bompton-road, S.W., known as Mme. Charles, was charged with pretending to tell fortunes. The magistrate, says "The Times," decided that there could not be a conviction on the evidence, and discharged the defendant.

It was stated at a previous hearing that when Detective-Inspector Bedford went with a warrant to the defendant's flat he found a brigadier-general and Mme. Charles seated at a small table on which cards were displayed. The defendant stated that the officer, whose name was not disclosed in Court, was an old friend whom she had known in Ireland.

Mr. Knight, prosecuting, mentioned that at the last proceedings evidence was given by a young woman employed by the police to visit the defendant. She told Mme. Charles that she was an actress. The defendant stated that she would be married and dould do very well on the stage.

Dectective-Inspector Bedford, recalled for cross-examination, said tha he was not in a position to say that the brigadier-general was having his fortune told.

Mr. Wild, for the defence.—Did the officer say that Mme. Charles was a friend of many years' standing?—Yes. He said she was an old friend and he had just dropped in to see her.

Mr. Wild then read a letter from the officer mentioned, dated April 12, 1918, which was in the following terms:—

As an old acquaintance of Mme. Charles, I called on her about 12-30 p.m. on March 16, 1918, to ask after her little daughter, and to say good-bye before leaving for France, where I was due back on March 17. I told Mme. Charles that I had come on a purely friendly visit, and she said that she would "cut my cards" for luck. I do not believe in fortune-telling, and there was no idea of my having my fortune told, or of paying Mme. C. anything for doing so on this occasion.

As far as I am concerned there is no case against Mme. Charles for fortune-telling. I trust that I may be allowed to continue my military duties without interruption during the present crisis, and that my name may not be made public.

Inspector Bedford said he had not seen the letter before.

Mr. Knight remarked that he had, and he would accept it.

Further cross-examined, the inspector said that the defendant was prosecuted in November, 1916, for fortune-telling and was fined. At that time her room was furnished in Oriental style, with a temple and an Indian image. It might be that it was differently furnished on the present occasion. He knew that she had many influential friends. She mentioned to him Miss Elizabeth Asquith as being one of them. When arrested she wanted him to ring up Miss Asquith. She said that her friends included "the highest in the land," and the witness believed this was true.

Mr. Wild.—But you don't prosecute these people for aiding and abetting?

Mr. Knight questioned whether they would prosecuted.

Mr. Wild.—No doubt about it; just as much as the principal offender.

The defendant, in evidence, said that she was a Scotswoman, the wife of John Smiley Charles. Until November, 1916, she was a professional fortune-teller and clairvoyant, earning thereby a considerable income, but she did not now tell fortunes for money. She knew a number of people of distinction, including Miss Asquith. Her friends were "very nice" to her, and among themselves they had cut the cards. With regard to the young woman called by the police there was no truth in her evidence. Being insistent, the woman was admitted by a maid and taken upstairs to the drawing-room. The woman spoke with a foreign accent, and said that she had been recommended by a friend of the defendant to have her fortune told.

Mr. Wild.—You got rid of her with difficulty?—Yes. I thought she was a German, and was so frightened I did not know what to do. She never paid me one sixpence. She was not my class! (Laughter.)

Mr. Francis said that his opinion was that the prosecution rested solely on the evidence of a not very satisfactory witness. It would not be safe to convict. He accordingly discharged the defendant as stated.

When the decision was gives there was a burst of cheering and clapping of hands by a number of fashionably dressed women and men. The defendant was lifted from the dock by her husband and kissed and caressel by him.

Mr. Fiancis said that he had never known such an unseemly exhibition.

EMPEROR CHARLES'S LETTER.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam wired as follows on April 19:—

A curious story is told in connexion with the Emperor Charles's famous letter by the Vienna correspondent of the Budapest journal "Az Est," who professes to have received it from a high personage, in Court circles.

According to this narrative, the letter was falsified in Vienna itself. His Majesty prepared the draft of it in German. It was written hastily, and to a certain extent only contained the guiding lines for the final text. The Emperor, who was uncertain of his French, entrusted the translation to the French Confessor of the Empress. The latter, on his own authority, inserted the single word which entirely altered the whole sense of the letter. The Emperor had written, "I will submit France's claims relative to Alsace-Lorraine to my Allies, and endeavour to the best of my ability to support them." The priest, however, inserted the word "just" before the word "claims." M. Clemenceau therefore spoke in good faith, as did also the Emperor.

ALARMIST RUMOURS.

LADY ROSSMORE FINED.

At Marlborough-street Police Court, on April 20, before Mr. Mead, Lady Rossmore, The Stud House, Hampton Court, was summoned under the Defence of the Realm Regulations for making a false statement in a telegram handed in at South Audley-street post-office for dispatch on April 13," says "The Times."

Sir Archibald Bodkin, for the prosecution, said that the telegram was addressed "Cowdery, Rossmore, Monaghan," and read as follows:—"Germans marching on Calais. Dover and Folkestone to be cleared." The assistant in the post-office asked the defendant if the statement in it were true, and she said that they were. The message was stopped, and the matter was brought to the notice of the authorities at Scotland Yard, who requested the defendant to call. She did so, and made an explanation. The contents of the telegram were not true, and there was no order about Dover and Folkestone. If the telegram had been forwarded serious mischief might have been caused. The defendant was the wife of Lord Rossmore, who was living in Ireland.

On April 17 the defendant wrote a letter to the Secretary of the War Office, which contained the following passages:—

"I am in a most awful state. I have done the most dreadful thing possible to do, and I don't know what to do for the best. My eldest son is in the midst of it in France, and I am nearly out of my mind with anxiety. On Saturday afternoon I was told the Germans were marching on Calais and that there had been orders to clear Dover and Folkestone on account of the big German gun. As Lord Rossmore is ill in Ireland and terribly upset about our boy. I, in a moment of excitement, wrote a telegram to my old maid so that she could breathe the news to Rossmore before he saw the news in the papers, as his heart is so bad. I put in the telegram, as far as I can remember, the following:—"Nearing Calais; Dover and Folkestone to be cleared," and signed my name at the back. Yesterday I was at Scotland Yard. When they came and asked me to go there they would not say why they wanted me, only that it was urgent; and I could not imagine what it was for, as the telegram had gone out of my mind. They tell me at Scotland Yard that I am to be had up for this stupid, thoughtless telegram, which they luckily, I see now, censored. I feel if they have me up I shall never be able to hold up my head again. I don't know what to do, and Lord Rossmore is in Ireland, and I am alone. And to think that I could have done such a thing. If I had not been in the state I was or waited I should have seen what I was doing. Mothers with sons in France ought to be forgiven a good deal, for what we have to go through no one knows. I would sooner have died than done any harm, and this is the truth."

Sir Archibald Bodkin said that he believed the letter was a truthful and natural explanation of the circumstances in which the telegram was sought to be circulated.

Mr. Muir, for the defence, stated that Lady Rossmore was most patriotic, and was connected with the Red Cross and other societies both in England and Ireland. She was English by birth, and her husband was a retired Army officer. Her eldest son was fighting in France, and her other son was physically unfit to serve in the Army or Navy, but was doing national service in Ireland.

Mr. Mead asked where the rumour came from.

Mr. Muir said he believed the defendant received it from her sister.

Mr. Mead said that he would yield to the representation of both sides, and impose a nominal penalty of £10, the defendant to pay £5 costs.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

GEN. BOTHA'S APPEAL FOR TOLERANCE.

Reuter's correspondent at Cape Town wired as follows on April 18:—The House of Assembly to-day discussed the Loan Vote of £2,862,000 for war expenses, including a grant of £1,000,000 for Imperial war purposes. The debate produced very heated scenes.

Mr. Hertzog objected to the internment camps being maintained in Natal, where, he said, people were anti-German, and suggested their removal to the Transvaal or the Orange Free State.

General Botha having promised that an inquiry would be made on the subject of internment, especially of naturalized South Africans, at the close of the Session.

Sir P. FitzPatrick denounced Mr. Hertzog for preaching sedition and rebellion in the country. (The whole Nationalist Party hereupon walked out of the Chamber.). He declared that the Nationalists were acting like paid spies and hirelings of the enemy and were deliberately provoking disturbances and civil war.

General Botha followed with an eloquent and earnest appeal for tolerance. He urged those of British birth not to expect from Afrikanders what was expected from the British, and urged them not to use compulsion in recruiting. On the other hand, he appealed to the Nationalists to stop the Republican propaganda and the organization which was going on, because it was leading to civil war.

"Stop. For God's sake stop," he exclaimed. "I feel that the position is extremely serious, and I appeal to all members to set an example to the country of moderate language, and to lead in the direction of peace. Let us rather consult each other, because if we do not I fear for the future. If members refuse to co-operate with me, I shall have to take other steps and have legislation introduced to enforce peace."

Mr. Hertzog declared that he was anxious to preserve peace, but blamed Opposition and Ministerial speeches for the present position, and contended that the Nationalists had the fullest right to ask for an amendment to the Constitution in order to obtain a Republic.

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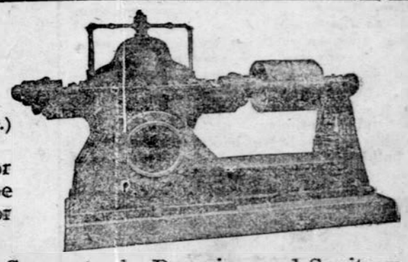

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